

# Herald Tribune

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Engineers inspecting one of the apartment buildings that fell in the earthquake. Sixteen people died when the first floor collapsed.

## Earthquake Could Cost \$30 Billion

**By Calvin Sims**  
*New York Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — Officials assessing the devastation caused by the earthquake in the second-largest city of the United States warned that there would be no easy or quick fixes for the damaged highways, water mains and aqueducts, and gas and electric lines.

Governor Pete Wilson on Wednesday put the damage at as much as \$30 billion to rebuild the collapsed roads and highways, restore water and power, and repair or replace schools. The Associated Press reported.

In a letter to President Clinton, Mr. Wilson said the destruction from the quake early Monday morning would range from \$15 billion to \$30 billion. If the \$30 billion figure proves correct, the earthquake would rival

the hurricane designated Andrew, which hit Florida in 1992, as the most expensive natural disaster in American history.

Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña, in Los Angeles to inspect the devastation, suggested that it was so extensive that it might permanently change the way Angelenos, known for their love of automobiles, live.

"I've been warning people that the rebuilding effort is going to take some time, and people are going to have to make some changes on how they commute," Mr. Peña said. "They're not going to be able to move

around on the highways as they have in the past."

Parts of six major freeways, including Interstate 10, the Santa Monica Freeway, the world's busiest highway, were closed after sections either collapsed or crumbled in the quake.

Rebuilding the highways is expected to take anywhere from a year to 18 months, the officials said. Engineers will reinforce collapsed sections to try to make them strong enough to withstand earthquakes of even greater magnitude than the 6.6 on the Richter scale that was measured Monday.

Russel Synder, a spokesman for the California Transportation Department, said the first job would be removing dangerous debris

See DAMAGE, Page 5

## Butros Ghali Opposes Bosnia Air Strikes

**By David B. Ottaway**  
*Washington Post Service*

GENEVA — The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, formally told the Security Council on Wednesday that he was opposed to the use of NATO air power against Bosnian Serb forces to open the airport at Tuzla in northern Bosnia to let humanitarian relief operations or to evacuate Canadian troops bottled up in the Muslim enclave of Srebrenica.

He warned that there were not enough United Nations peacekeepers on the ground to carry through an effective military operation in the aftermath of NATO air attacks.

At its summit meeting in Brussels last week, NATO reaffirmed its readiness to carry out air strikes and called upon the United Nations Protection Force to draw up "urgent" plans

to ensure the rotation of the Canadian troops and the opening of Tuzla airport.

But at a meeting here Monday, Mr. Boutros Ghali was strongly advised by his special representative to the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, that the use of NATO air power would endanger the humanitarian relief operation, according to UN sources here.

This was precisely the same conclusion reached by Mr. Boutros Ghali on several previous occasions when the use of NATO force had been contemplated within the badly divided North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the UN Security Council.

Doubts had remained about the credibility of the NATO threat. Without referring to the NATO powers by name, Mr. Boutros Ghali, in a

letter Tuesday to the Security Council, pointed out that the air strikes would not be feasible largely because these countries have been unwilling to provide the necessary troops for a full-scale peacekeeping operation on the ground. France and Britain are the major contributors of troops to the UN force in Bosnia. The Clinton administration has ruled out sending American troops to the peacekeeping force.

Mr. Boutros Ghali's decision was announced as the latest round of Bosnian peace talks broke up here Wednesday amid predictions that their failure would provoke heavy fighting in the months ahead and greatly increase the likelihood that many countries will soon pull out of the 26,000-member UN Protection Force sta-

See BOSNIA, Page 5

## At Lame-Duck Pentagon, 'Never-Never Land' Again

**By Eric Schmitt**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — White House aides say an informal search for a possible replacement for Bobby Ray Inman as President Bill Clinton's nominee for defense secretary had already begun last week after Mr. Clinton got "an inkling" of Mr. Inman's plans.

But Pentagon officials said that Mr. Inman's withdrawal on Tuesday had left them in a difficult position: having to reopen the question of how to strengthen the administration's foreign policy lineup a month after Mr. Inman's selection was supposed to have settled it.

"We're back in never-never land now," said a senior Pentagon official. "It puts a lot of pressure on the navy admiral. It puts a lot of pressure on the administration to pick someone quick and someone who can do the job."

Administration officials gave no indication when Mr. Clinton might announce another nominee. Defense Secretary Les Aspin, who announced his resignation just over a month ago, has agreed to stay on until a successor is confirmed.

Among the candidates being mentioned are William J. Perry, the deputy secretary of defense; R. James Woolsey, director of central intelligence; and John A. Young, a retired chief executive of Hewlett-Packard Co.

Others that have been mentioned include Norman Augustine, chairman of the defense contractor Martin Marietta Corp.; John P. Murtha, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Appropriations defense subcommittee; Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Armed Services subcommittee on military installations; and Warren Rudman, a Republican and former senator of New Hampshire.

Mr. Clinton's communications director, Mark Gearan, said that a choice of a successor was "not imminent."

"That's the most serious part of it," former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Wednesday. The Associated Press reported. "A year into the administration we don't have a civilian leadership at the Pentagon."

[Mr. Cheney, interviewed on ABC, noted that the Defense Department was "the one charged with the very security of the nation." For the Pentagon to lack "strong civilian leadership" for so long is "a real problem," he said.]

Representative Ike Skelton, Democrat of Missouri, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, also voiced concern. "What bothers me, he said, is that this signals to our allies that we don't have our national security house in order."

Mr. Inman, the former deputy CIA director, said he changed his mind after "vitriolic attacks from columnists" and private indications that the leaders of the minority Republicans in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, intended to "direct a partisan response" to the nomination.

A senior White House official said Mr. Clinton "had an inkling" about Mr. Inman's plans to withdraw before he left for Europe on Jan. 8, and that Mr. McElroy had instructed aides even before Friday to begin an "informal process" of identifying possible alternatives.

Reasons for withdrawing puzzles some of Inman's friends. Page 2.

## Kiosk Berlusconi Ready To Get Into Race

ARCORE (Italy) (Reuters) — Silvio Berlusconi, the media magnate who is one of Italy's richest men, said Wednesday he was giving the splintered center-right parties a week to join forces or he would step into the political fray in lead in an anti-left alliance.

The center-right is badly divided as Italy heads toward landmark general elections March 27 and 28 that are expected to heavily punish the leftist parties that have governed the country since World War II.

## Skater's Ex-Husband Charged in U.S. Attack

The former husband of the figure skater Tonya Harding was charged Wednesday with conspiring to injure her Olympic rival, Nancy Kerrigan. An affidavit also linked Harding in the alleged plot for the first time. Page 17.

**General News**  
Syria's oppressed Jews, at last allowed an open door, are flocking to use it. Page 2.  
Book Review  
Bridge  
Crossword



Beige, grey and white mortle dress over beige bloomers, by Valentino. He was naughty, Saint Laurent was sober on the last day of Paris couture shows. Page 8.

## North Koreans Buy 40 Old Soviet Subs

*In a Mysterious Deal, Russia Says Attack Vessels Are for Scrap Metal*

**By David E. Sanger**  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — In a mysterious three-nation military transaction, North Korea has quietly begun purchasing 40 attack submarines from Russia's Pacific Fleet, according to Japanese. South Korean and American officials tracking the movements of the craft through the North Pacific.

The multimillion dollar purchase, arranged through a small Japanese trading company, has prompted concern from officials throughout the region that the North could be enhancing its naval power at a time of increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula. But Russian officials, in response to urgent inquiries about the transaction by South Korea's Foreign Ministry, insisted that the submarines were older models that were being sold to the government of President Kim Il Sung for scrap metal.

Finding the explanation unconvincing, the United States has pressed the Russian Embassy in Washington for more details. But whatever the true intent of the North Koreans, the deal provides a window into the difficulties of enforcing economic sanctions against North Korea for its nuclear program, as the United States has threatened, when private firms are trading with the North's huge military force. Japanese officials said Wednesday that they did not have any legal means to block the transaction.

On Wednesday, the president of the Japanese company acting as intermediary in the deal, Tokai Trading Company, said the submarines were being towed intact from Russian naval bases in Vladivostok to the nearby North Korean port of Najin, a major naval base on the Sea of Japan.

Everything is left as it is on board the submarines, the executive, Aiyoshi Shibata, a Japanese citizen of Korean descent, said.

"Nothing is removed," he said.

But he said his North Korean partners, whom he declined to identify, had no intention of adding the submarines to the North Korean fleet, and were already cutting them up for scrap.

"The reality is that we are uncertain what is happening to the submarines after they reach North Korea," a Japanese intelligence official said. "Perhaps it is an unusual way to obtain scrap metal."

Most of the submarines being shipped to North Korea are 20- to 30-year old diesel mod-

els of questionable seaworthiness. Most of them are Foxrot submarines, which can fire up to 21 torpedoes or be used to lay mines. But in recent years they have been steadily withdrawn from service in the Russian fleet. But even if they could not be resold to service, experts said, they could be cannibalized to keep other submarines operating.

Norman Polmar, a naval expert in Virginia, estimated Wednesday that only half the North Korean submarine fleet was operational, and said the presumed purpose of the sale was to obtain spare parts.

The North Koreans own only 24 submarines, mostly smaller Chinese models. They have also built 48 midget submarines designed to slip undetected into South Korean ports in the event of renewed hostilities in the Korean Peninsula.

The sheer number of submarines involved in the transaction — four times the number first reported from Russia a week ago — has clearly taken Japanese and South Korean officials aback.

"Obviously, we are paying a lot of attention in this," a South Korean official said. But until South Korea receives a fuller explanation from Russia, which only resumed diplomatic relations with Seoul two years ago, "we won't be unduly alarmed," he said.

The revelation takes on a particular diplomatic importance as North Korea engages in a tense, painfully slow dialogue with the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency over allowing inspectors to resume their work at Yongbyon, North Korea's nuclear complex.

Russia has been described as consistently helpful to the United States in its dealings with the isolated North Korean regime. But the transaction, which may be valued at upward of \$8 million, suggests that there is still a close commercial connection between the Russian and North Korean militaries, one that many in Asia believe is not regulated by Moscow. "We think these guys in the Russian Pacific Fleet are free-lancing," an American official said.

It is the second time in recent months that Russia has been caught dealing with the North Korean military. In August a Russian company shipped a fleet of four mobile Scud missile launchers from North Korea to Damascus despite protests from the United States. There

See FLEET, Page 5

## U.S. Calls Off Sanctions As Japan Yields on Bidding

**By Paul F. Horvitz**  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — The United States offered enthusiastic praise Wednesday for a Japanese plan to open big public-works construction projects to foreign competition, and Washington officially dropped its threat of trade retaliation.

U.S. sanctions scheduled to go into effect Thursday were canceled by Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, who hailed the Japanese plan, approved Tuesday, as a "historic" step forward.

"The Japanese have finally done what we have long urged," Mr. Kantor said at a news conference. "This is clearly representative of how great trading partners, allies, friends should operate together, and we are very pleased."

He said Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who is scheduled to meet with President Bill Clinton in Washington on Feb. 11, "deserves great credit" for the decision.

The warm U.S. response was tempered, however, by the continued deadlock in talks in Tokyo on U.S. efforts to further open Japan's semiconductor market to American manufacturers. U.S. negotiators said privately Wednesday that Tokyo needed to take emergency steps to reach a mutual goal of a 20 percent share for foreign companies in the Japanese microchip market.

Washington trade officials, in turn, accused Japan of creating a false crisis and said American chip makers were generally satisfied with progress toward the 20 percent goal. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

That goal, in fact, was reached during the fourth quarter of 1992, but the foreign chip companies' market share has since fallen.

Tense negotiations are also called framework for addressing U.S.-Japanese trade issues, as Washington is pressing hard for a breakthrough in the talks before the Clinton-Hosokawa meeting.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen will add a stop in Tokyo to the schedule for his current trip to the U.S. to announce Wednesday. Mr. Bentsen is in China and plans to meet in Tokyo on Sunday with Mr. Hosokawa and Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii. (Page 4)

Mr. Kantor left open the possibility that he

would travel to Tokyo to try to find common ground on the framework talks, which cover market-opening efforts in the medical, insurance, telecommunications and automobile sectors.

In the construction sector, Mr. Kantor said U.S. companies had won only about \$189 million of construction and architectural engineering business in Japan annually, while Japanese companies did about \$13 billion of business in the United States in recent years.

The Japanese market for central government projects alone totals about \$20 billion, and the total of public and private projects in Japan reaches \$200 billion, Mr. Kantor said.

Mr. Kantor said, which is to start April 1, would open bidding only for central government projects valued at more than about \$7.7 million or for quasi-governmental projects valued at more than about \$25 million.

Among the key elements of the Japanese plan, Mr. Kantor said, are agreements in subject matter types of projects to a pledge of non-discriminatory practices and the adoption of a system of open and competitive bidding.

"You can't overstate how important that is," Mr. Kantor said. "They were designating the bidders. They have an 'A, B, C' ranking. No U.S. company had ever been given an 'A' ranking."

Mr. Kantor said Japan also had pledged to consider foreign companies' global business activities when evaluating their qualifications to bid, to eliminate the need to establish joint ventures and to seek joint monitoring of the plan with the United States.

## Big Loss at Hanwa

Hanwa Co., one of Japan's most aggressive currency and stock market speculators, said Wednesday that it would write off 120 billion yen (\$1.08 billion) in investment losses in the current financial year — the largest loss ever reported by a Japanese company in a single business year.

Hanwa, which specializes in trading steel products, said its president, Shigeru Kita, would resign in take responsibility for the loss. (Page 11)

## Iran Contra's Last Gasp: Did the Public Ever Care?

**By David E. Rosenbaum**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Iran-contra affair was a serious constitutional scandal, but its gravity was obscured by the prolonged and ultimately unsuccessful prosecution and by the congressional investigation seven years ago, which turned into a political show.

The report issued this week by the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, added nothing but small details to what was already known about the case, but it re-emphasized these points:

- U.S. policy in Iran and Nicaragua was all but turned over to and carried out by a secret band of international arms dealers and private operatives.
- The small number of people in the government who knew about these policies misled Congress and lied to other top officials and even to each other so that no one knew all the facts.
- The president, Ronald Reagan, who main-

tains that he paid little attention to these offenses at the time, neglected his constitutional duty to ensure that the laws are faithfully executed.

Presented so starkly, these matters may seem grave enough to bring down a government, but they were basically lost on the American public. Under the glare of television lights, the congressional inquisitors came across as bombastic bullies, and two primary offenders, Oliver L. North and John M. Poindexter, were seen as patriots.

As for Mr. Walsh, after spending seven years

and \$40 million, he may turn out to be the most widely scorned figure in the affair. Crippled by congressional grants of immunity and the refusal of the White House to declassify documents, he was never able to bring charges on the most serious constitutional violations, and his biggest courtroom victories were lost on appeal.

Vibrant and self-confident when the investigation began, he appeared worn down and defeated when he appeared on television Tuesday. The only person he sent to jail in the affair,

See SCANDAL, Page 5

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	14.08	Up	1.07%
New York	3,884.37		
The Dollar			
West coast	1.7465	previous close	1.7465
DM	1.493		
Pound	111.405		110.78
Yen	5.934		5.9395
FF			
Newsstand Prices			
Bahraini	0.800 Dhs	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	0.100 £	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oron	1,000 Riels
Gibraltar	0.85 £	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Great Britain	0.85 £	Rep. Ireland	£1.00
Israel	0.5000	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Japan	0.0090	South Africa	0.00 R.
Jordan	0.150 £	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kuwait	500 Fils	U.S. Mail	(Eir) \$1.10



# Allowed an Open Door at Last, Syria's Oppressed Jews Are Flocking to Use It

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

**DAMASCUS** — The only bakery to make Passover matzo and cakes has closed, after its owners got exit visas and moved to Europe. The last kosher butcher shop will go this spring, one more casualty of Jewish emigration.

A few months ago, the chief rabbi even discovered, to his surprise, that there was no longer anyone left in Syria qualified to perform the circumcision ritual: he had to send to America for help.

After enduring years of suspicion, even persecution, and government restrictions on travel and emigration, the last remnants of a Jewish population that numbered 100,000 at the turn of the century are facing the challenge of their own dwindling numbers.

Since the government promised exit visas to all who wish to leave, Jews have been lining up. In the last two years, nearly 3,000 of the estimated 4,000 who remained in Syria in 1992 have chosen to seek new lives in America or Europe.

Some 1,200 remain, but 850 of those hope to go. They will leave behind mostly elderly people and well-placed business people who feel they cannot afford to leave.

With Jews in Syria unable to seek refuge or aid from Jews in neighboring Israel, with whom Syria remains technically in a state of war, their exodus may mean the disappearance of many of the ancient traditions and rituals that helped define part of Syrian cultural life since biblical times.

Few Jews now live in the city's Jewish quarter, a warren of narrow streets and ancient houses within the walls of the Old City.

Nearly half of the 22 synagogues that existed two years ago are closed, and so are many of the businesses in which Jewish entrepreneurs historically held sway, including the shops in Damascus's noisy souk whose Jewish artisans produced some of Syria's finest and most intricate silver handicrafts.

There are small Jewish populations in both Aleppo and Qamishi, an ancient Jewish community near the Turkish border. But most of the approximately 1,300 Jews remaining in Syria live in Damascus.

"Every day we must make new adjustments, find new ways to deal with our shrinking numbers," said the chief rabbi, Ibrahim Hamra, whose daughter has emigrated to America. "So little is left now, and it is very sad for me to see it go."

Would he consider leaving? "I am not like a doctor or an engineer or a pharmacist," Rabbi Hamra said with a small smile. "I am a rabbi, and if any Jew stays behind, so must I."

As the government's officially designated spokesman for Syria's Jews, Rabbi Hamra asserts that Jews in Syria no longer need to flee because of religious or political persecution. "We are free to practice our religion and our culture," he said in an interview. "We can live a life of dignity."

For that, he said, he prays for the good health and long life of President Hafez Assad, with whom he and other prominent Jews met in 1992 for the first time, when they were summoned for a special audience at Hama.

To support his assertion, the rabbi showed a visitor a classroom in which some 20 children, wearing yarmulkes, were reading from Hebrew prayer books. They were part of an overall enrollment of 200.

According to some young Jews here, the problem these days is not the kind of harassment or surveillance their parents had to endure in the 1960s and 1970s, when many Syrians looked on Jews as kind of Israeli fifth column.

Rather it is a feeling of being left behind, a

longing to be part of a larger Jewish family that no longer exists in Damascus.

At a clothing shop in Shaalan, one of Damascus's more fashionable shopping districts, a young Jew said he felt a great ambivalence about leaving.

"I have had my visa since last year, but I can't decide what to do," said the young man, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "My family has a factory here to make clothes, and I have a good life. But my brother will leave soon for Germany, my sister already lives in Brooklyn, and there aren't any Jewish girls left to marry."

Then, he was asked, why don't you use your visa and leave?

He paused and looked straight at his questioner. "Let me ask you," he said. "Would it be so easy for you to leave your country?"

Murad Jajati, who is the son of Yusef Jajati, one of Damascus's most prosperous Jewish merchants, said: "I cannot complain about my conditions here. But it is difficult to watch every day as your friends and relatives leave."

Throughout history, Syria's Jewish population has fluctuated. But during this century, it has been in a long decline.

By the time the state of Israel was founded in 1948, the Jewish population in Syria had

shrunk by more than half, to 50,000; in later years, as a succession of wars engulfed the region, the few thousand who remained came to regard themselves as hostages, denied permission to leave or even travel freely within Syria.

For years, American and European Jewish organizations, as well as human rights groups, protested the treatment of Syria's Jews, citing incidents in which Jews were imprisoned without trial and tortured, accused of trying to flee the country illegally.

In April 1992, in a goodwill gesture after the Gulf War, Mr. Assad agreed to loosen emigration restrictions on Jews, among other things ending the practice of giving visas to every member of a family except one. In the ensuing six months, an estimated 2,600 Jews seized the chance to go.

But then, about the time of the American presidential elections, Syrian officials again slowed the flow of exit visas, to barely 10 a month. Jewish groups in the West accused Syria of using the 1,200 or so Jews still living here as a bargaining chip in Middle East talks.

In December, when Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher traveled to Damascus to lay the groundwork for the meeting in Geneva between Mr. Assad and President Bill Clinton

on Sunday, the Syrian leader promised to speed up the process.

Mr. Assad pledged that exit visas would be issued by the end of the year to the estimated 850 Jews still waiting to leave.

Rabbi Hamra and others who say they intend to remain in Syria are banking their hopes on the unfolding peace efforts, and an eventual settlement between Israel and Syria that might encourage Jews to return to Damascus.

"Already about 100 Jews I know have come back, some to stay, because I think they now know that life is better and simpler for them in Syria," Rabbi Hamra said. "With time, we hope more will come back."

But it depends on peace, because with peace, said the rabbi, Jews in Syria would no longer have to seek arrangements in Turkey or Morocco or America for kosher products or spiritual consolation. Syria's Jews would only have to cross the border to a place where no Syrian is now allowed to travel.

"There is an Egyptian song that begins with the line, 'Those who are closest to you are actually the farthest away,'" said Rabbi Hamra, who in conversation never mentions Israel by name. "We ask God that some day soon, we will all be closer to each other."

## Outsider Stays Out in the Cold

Rationale Puzzles Some of Inman's Friends

By Barton Gellman

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Reputation, Bobby Ray Inman often says, has meant everything to him. Some friends, although not all, said that is all the explanation they need for his astonishing assertion that he was withdrawing his nomination for secretary of defense because of "a handful of vitriolic attacks" by newspaper columnists.

Mr. Inman's hourlong meditation on his media reviews, and a phone interview later on, left a portrait of lifelong insecurity.

Anyone who grows up clumsy and four-eyed in football-mad Texas, Mr. Inman has told his friends, has to look for another way to get by in the world. A "Quiz Kids" radio show prodigy, Mr. Inman was 5 feet 4 inches and 96 pounds when he graduated from Minot High School at 15. (About 1.63 meters and 43.5 kilograms.)

"How did I appear not to be a freak, and how did I avoid getting beaten up going to the restroom?" he once said. "I learned to do two things. One was to find two or three big athletes and help them with their homework. Absolutely intentional. They became my protectors. And the other was to help people who wanted to run for school offices."

That same strategy — using brains and guile to make himself indispensable to powerful sponsors — continued throughout a spectacular navy career. His protectors included legends such as Admirals Arleigh A. Burke and Hyman G. Rickover, and he scaled four-star heights never reached before by an intelligence officer.

Mr. Inman's public career pro-

gressed from praise to lavish praise. He got a Defense Superior Service Medal for "achievements unparalleled in the history of intelligence."

Yet Mr. Inman's self-image, he said, was rather different. He is a man, he said, who remembered anything but the praise. Described often as a consummate Washington insider, Mr. Inman laughed bitterly. He called himself "this guy who constantly saw himself as an outsider working to succeed on the inside."

NEWS ANALYSIS

inside" — never quite reaching insiderdom himself.

He said he got generally good reviews, "but not by all, though." And it was the bad ones that him kept awake at night, sleepless with insecurity.

"I'd wake up thinking about the stories, the hostile stories, not all the friendly ones," he said.

But can a man who held four major positions be as naive as he portrayed himself Tuesday about the capital's folkways?

This is the same retired admiral, after all, who teaches a course at the University of Texas, his alma mater, on "How Government Really Works." The syllabus says he examines "trends in media coverage" and "efforts to manipulate public perception."

Peter Flawn, a former president of the University of Texas and friend of Mr. Inman's, pronounced himself "mystified" by the spectacle Tuesday. Another friend, Joan DiGenero, said she could not believe Mr. Inman could be as shocked as he sounded.

"Some of the pieces are missing, and we certainly didn't hear them in the press conference," she said.

Asked whether some other skeleton had emerged to drive him from office, Mr. Inman said no — but said reporters had been "out all over the country" searching for one. One journalist, he said, even tried to find out whether he had ever told "a racially oriented joke."

Mr. Inman volunteered that there had been a whispering campaign about his sexual orientation after a 1980 episode in which he refused to revoke the security clearance of a homosexual man at the National Security Agency.

"There were allegations, whispers, suggesting that I must be of comparative persuasion," he said.

"Those had come from other agencies as well. All of the law enforcement and security agencies were adverse to the decision."

When President Ronald Reagan nominated him for the post of CIA deputy director in 1981, Mr. Inman said, he volunteered to take a polygraph test. He said he was asked whether he was homosexual, that he denied it, and that the polygrapher found his answer was "not deceptive."

Mr. Inman's own explanation was stunningly simple. The last time he was up for confirmation, in February 1981, he had a two-hour hearing and a 98 to 0 Senate vote in his favor for the No. 2 CIA job. This time, he said, there were prospects of opposition that could get ugly.

"Given this reaction" to the nomination, he said, referring to unfriendly columns by William Safire and Anthony Lewis of the New York Times and Ellen Goodman of the Boston Globe, "to have gone on to the job, it would have been a prescription for not doing a good job and being miserable."



Bobby Ray Inman cited attacks by journalists in withdrawing his nomination for secretary of defense.

## Media 'Garbage' Was Too Hard to Handle, Inman Asserts

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — His conviction that a "new McCarthyism" had taken hold of the press led Bobby Ray Inman to withdraw from consideration as defense secretary, the former nominee said.

In his extraordinary hourlong, rambling monologue on Tuesday, Mr. Inman described how his response to press coverage of his nomination evolved over a period of less than three weeks — from "benighted detachment" at the first unfattering references to the conclusion that accounts of his record were so unfair and distorted that there was no reason to "put up with that garbage" after 30 years in public life.

Several of his central assertions concerned writers and editors of The New York Times, most notably William Safire, the columnist, whom Mr. Inman accused of vengeful hostility over a period of some 13 years.

Describing himself as "agitated" by a highly negative column that Mr. Safire wrote about his nomination on Dec. 23, Mr. Inman made a series of accusations against the columnist.

He said there was a "trade" between Mr. Safire and Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, under which Mr. Dole would "turn up the heat on my nomination," and that, in return, "Safire would turn up the heat on the Whitewater development."

In his columns, Mr. Safire has raised repeated questions about the investment by Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton in Whitewater Development Co., an Arkansas real estate project that is soon to be the subject of an investigation by a special counsel.

Mr. Inman offered no proof for his accusation, which both Mr. Dole and Mr. Safire denied.

Calling the accusation "nothing short of weird," Mr. Safire said he had never had a conversation about Mr. Inman with Mr. Dole. "I don't have to have anybody ask me to turn up the heat on Whitewater," Mr. Safire said. "I've been banging my spoon against the high chair about Whitewater ever since Vince Foster's apparent suicide. We were referring to the death in July of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel."

Mr. Inman said that he had been the object of "hostile" coverage by Mr. Safire ever since he declined, in the early 1980s, "to be a source" for the columnist.

Mr. Inman said, "He was very direct that if I didn't become a source, I would regret it in the subsequent coverage." He said that his later criticism of a Safire column, which he said "caused us to lose critical access" to intelligence sources on terrorism, "did not endear me to the columnist."

Mr. Safire said Tuesday that he had no recollection of what he might have said to Mr. Inman, in either of

two conversations they have had, that could have been taken as a threat.

"I know I never threaten anybody," he said. "I don't have to. This is an example of a man lashing out on the basis of pure suspicion."

The one substantive dispute the two men have had was over Israel. As Mr. Inman recounted the episode at his news conference Tuesday, he made a decision in early 1981, after the Israeli bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor, to limit Israel's access to intelligence photographs taken by U.S. satellites.

He said that Mr. Safire had complained about the decision to William J. Casey, then the director of central intelligence, who had been out of the country at the time, but that Mr. Casey supported the decision.

"From that point on, if you will trace the coverage, it's been hostile," Mr. Inman said.

Mr. Safire said that what evidently most angered Mr. Inman was "my criticism of his anti-Israel bias."

In his Dec. 23 column, Mr. Safire recounted an incident he first reported in 1981, in which, he said, Mr. Inman "had planned a false story with a group of newsmen that Israel was the source of rumors that a Libyan 'hit squad' was on its way to the U.S."

In both his December 1981 column and the column last month, Mr. Safire wrote that Mr. Inman was trying to make Israel appear to be provoking an American air strike against Libya.

Mr. Safire said that although Mr. Inman continued to deny this account, "I reconfirmed it with my source."

Referring to Mr. Inman's failure to pay Social Security taxes on his housekeeper's earnings, Mr. Safire also wrote in that column: "As a taxpayer, he is a cheat."

That prompted Mr. Inman's final accusation against the columnist: that Mr. Safire is "a man who has hidden his own plagiarism by an out-of-court settlement with sealed documents."

Mr. Safire said that Mr. Inman was evidently referring to an incident some 35 years ago, when Mr. Safire was a vice president of the Tex. McCrary public relations firm.

He said he had never been accused of plagiarism, but rather was the inadvertent conduit by which a writer used material from a personality profile of one of the firm's clients that had been prepared by another writer, Robert Massie.

Mr. Safire said he had shown the profile to the writer without expecting that he would use it in an article of his own.

When Mr. Massie sued the McCrary firm, the firm's insurance company settled the case for several thousand dollars.

## Mixed Moscow Signals on Baltic Pullout

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — Russia sought Wednesday to dispel fears it might be planning to keep some troops in the Baltic states, saying that remarks by Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev had been distorted by the Itar-Tass press agency.

The agency quoted Mr. Kozirev on Tuesday as saying he opposed a

complete withdrawal of Russian forces from the Baltics and other former Soviet states because Moscow had vital interests there.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Georgi Karasin, told Itar-Tass news agency Wednesday that Itar-Tass had misquoted Mr. Kozirev.

"There can be no talk about any change in Russia's attitude to

building relations with the Baltic states," Mr. Karasin said.

Itar-Tass quoted Mr. Kozirev as saying: "We should not withdraw from those regions that have been the sphere of Russian interests for centuries. He also referred to Russian 'military presence.'" Itar-Tass reported, quoting him as saying, "We should not fear these words."

■ "Clarification" Welcomed

The United States welcomed on Wednesday what it said was Russia's "clarification" of the remarks by Mr. Kozirev. Reuters reported from Washington, But a State Department spokesman said the department still planned to review the text of Mr. Kozirev's remarks.

## 747s Averted a Collision

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — A serious mistake by an air-traffic controller nearly caused the collision of two foreign jumbo jets over the Russian Far East, a Russian aviation official said Wednesday.

The Boeing B-747s, belonging to British Airways and Japan's All Nippon Airways, were put on a collision course near the city of

Khabarovsk on Nov. 29. Alerted by on-board warning equipment, the two pilots managed to change direction and avert a disaster.

The official did not say how close the airliners came to each other. Both were flying at 10,000 meters (33,000 feet).

A Russian investigation said that "serious error" by a controller was responsible for the near-collision.

OVERHEAD



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Austria	01	1022	Madagascar	01	1022
Belgium	02	1022	Mali	01	1022
Brazil	011	1022	Morocco	01	1022
Canada	01	1022	Mozambique	01	1022
Chile	02	1022	Nicaragua	01	1022
Colombia	01	1022	Norway	02	1022
Czech Republic	02	1022	Peru	01	1022
Denmark	01	1022	Poland	02	1022
Egypt	01	1022	Portugal	01	1022
France	01	1022	Romania	01	1022
Germany	03	1022	Russia	01	1022
Ghana	01	1022	Saudi Arabia	01	1022
Greece	01	1022	Senegal	01	1022
Hong Kong	01	1022	Sierra Leone	01	1022
India	01	1022	Slovakia	01	1022
Indonesia	01	1022	Slovenia	01	1022
Iran	01	1022	Spain	01	1022
Israel	01	1022	Sweden	01	1022
Italy	06	1022	Switzerland	01	1022
Japan	03	1022	Taiwan	01	1022
Korea	01	1022	Thailand	01	1022
Lebanon	01	1022	Turkey	01	1022
Libya	01	1022	Uganda	01	1022
Luxembourg	01	1022	Ukraine	01	1022
Mexico	01	1022	United Kingdom	01	1022
Morocco	01	1022	USA	01	1022
Netherlands	01	1022	West Bank	01	1022
New Zealand	01	1022	Yemen	01	1022
Nigeria	01	1022			

MCI



# THE AMERICAS / CLINTON SEES FOR HIMSELF

## Frantic Commuters Pack Los Angeles Public Transport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — As President Bill Clinton arrived here to survey the damage after Southern California's earthquake, Los Angeles area commuters entered the unfamiliar world of having to share their vehicles with neighbors or use public transportation on Wednesday.

Two strong aftershocks rumbled through the Los Angeles area within minutes of each other Wednesday afternoon. The first measured between 5.0 and 5.1 on the Richter scale, but the magnitude of the second, which hit only a few minutes later, was not immediately available. The earthquake early Monday measured 6.4.

State officials estimated that the damage could reach \$30 billion, and the death toll rose to 44.

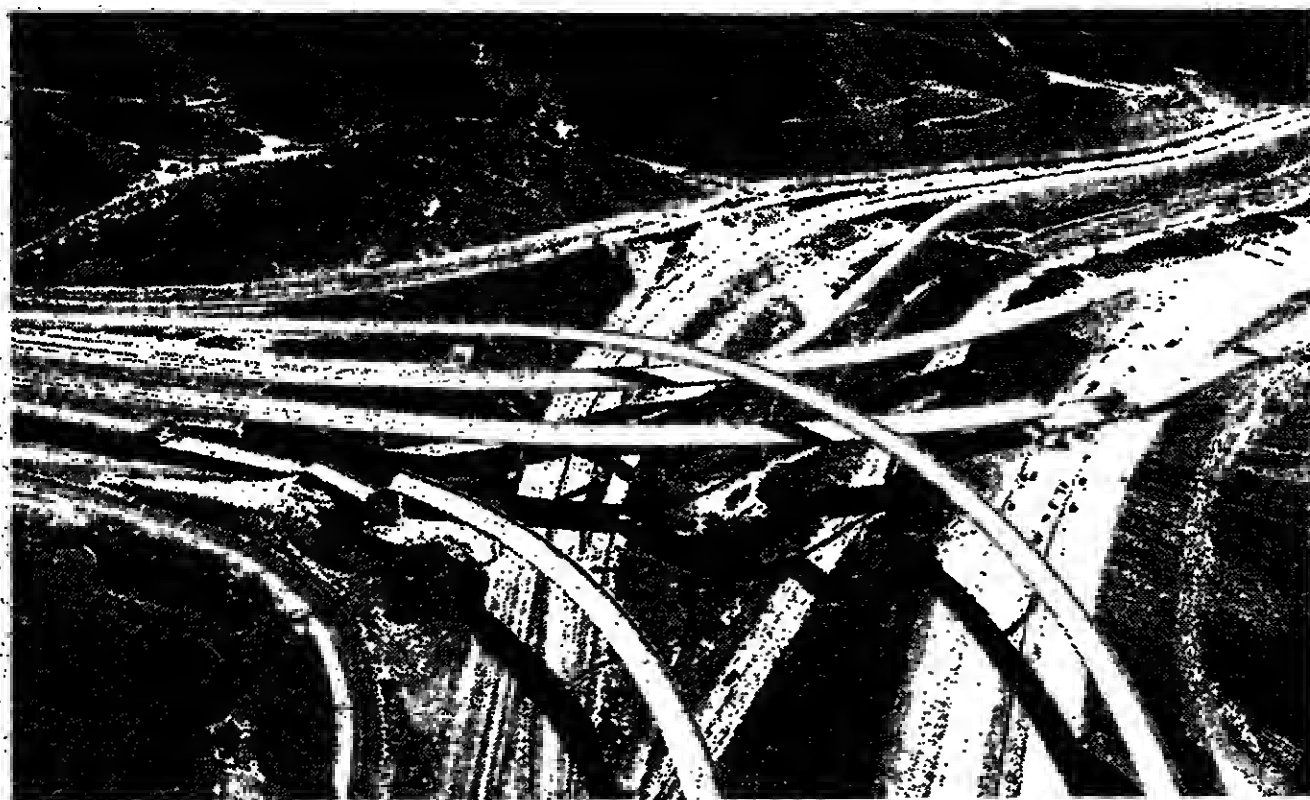
Los Angeles County hospitals said they had treated 2,863 patients for quake-related injuries. 530 of them serious enough to require hospitalization.

Mr. Clinton arrived from Washington to get a firsthand look. Governor Pete Wilson of California, Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles and the state's U.S. senators, Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein, met the president at the Hollywood-Burbank Airport.

The president then headed by motorcade to inspect some of the worst damage to the region's crippled freeway system.

In the San Fernando Valley, Mr. Clinton got out of his limousine at the intersection of the Golden State and Antelope Valley freeways, a key link between Los Angeles and its northern suburbs. The intersection was destroyed when one road collapsed on the other. Both roads handle a combined flow of over 300,000 cars a day.

President Clinton pledged to search for "unusual and imprec-



Two sections of feeder ramps that collapsed in the quake, center left and right, at the intersection of state Route 14 and Interstate 5.

dent" steps to help Southern California recover.

"It's important that we move this thing as quickly as we can," he said.

The director of Office of Management and Budget, Leon E. Panetta, traveling with Mr. Clinton, said the president was delivering \$45 million for immediate highway repairs and debris removal and additional Small Business Admin-

istration money that would make available \$239 million in loans.

Merrolink, one of the mass transportation rail services, said that trains which normally carry as few as six passengers during the morning rush hour were packed with more than 200 people Wednesday.

The rail authority has more than doubled the size of its trains on the Santa Clarita line, one of its main

commuter services, but was still reporting packed conditions.

Mass transit car parks, adjacent to commuter rail stations and bus stops, also were overflowing.

Morning radio talk shows were openly speculating that this was the beginning of a total change in commuter habits of area residents who have persistently refused to accept government warnings that the

Southern California life-style was unsustainable.

Commuter trains and buses were running up to an hour behind

schedule because of detours, the need to slow down near to landslide areas, and riders' lack of familiarity with the public transportation system.

For those motorists determined not to break the habit of a lifetime, the situation was even worse, with

some commuters taking three hours longer than usual, the police said.

Large stretches of 11 major roadways leading to downtown Los Angeles were closed to traffic.

Drivers from Santa Clarita were forced off severed Interstate 5 and backed up 10 miles (16 kilometers) on a weaving 20-mile route of surface roads. Confused motorists formed an agonizingly slow procession, sometimes stopping for directions.

"Right now most of them don't know where they're going," said a highway patrol officer, Jim Mair. "But I imagine they'll be picking it up pretty quick. They'll have a lot of time to practice."

The death toll rose to 42 early Wednesday when the bodies of a couple were found in their home in suburban Van Nuys. They were crushed to death in bed when a wardrobe crashed down on them.

The count later climbed to 44 when two people died of heart attacks provoked by the earthquake.

Thousands of jittery residents continued to camp out in parks and shelters, and people found themselves in ever-longer lines for gas, food, water, which were in short supply.

More than 2,500 people have been displaced from their homes.

Streets were empty overnight Tuesday during a second night of an 11 P.M.-to-7 A.M. curfew. More than 2,000 National Guard troops patrolled to prevent looting.

Nighttime brought the eerie glow of dozens of small fires to neighborhoods darkened by power outages.

Schools were ordered closed Wednesday due to structural damage in many school buildings.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Clinton, in Checkup, Gets Top Grades

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton was declared "in excellent health" after his first annual medical checkup as president.

Mr. Clinton spent six and a half hours at Bethesda Naval Hospital on Tuesday undergoing the routine physical; he later told reporters he felt "great."

The president, who suffers from allergies, was advised to continue his desensitization shots, the White House said in a statement from his press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.

His cholesterol count was 204 milligrams per deciliter, which is considered on the borderline of high, according to guidelines from the National Cholesterol Education Program. But Dr. Robert Ramsey, the White House physician, found "no indication of heart disease or other serious disorders," on the basis of an electrocardiogram and a treadmill exercise test. Ms. Myers said.

Mr. Clinton's cholesterol level had been as high as 227 in recent years but had dropped to 184 in October 1992. His lowest cholesterol reading was 161, in 1986. Cholesterol values can fluctuate with changes in weight and diet as well as stress.

The president, 47, is 6 feet 2 1/2 inches (190 centimeters) tall and weighed 210 pounds (95 kilograms) Tuesday. His weight has fluctuated over the last few years. He weighed 226 pounds in September 1991 and 215 pounds in October 1992. At that time, his doctor in Little Rock, Arkansas, said he recommended a goal of 200 to 220 pounds.

The examination included a chest X-ray, hearing test, eye examination, and allergy and skin examinations. Other, unspecified blood tests, the White House said, "were completely normal." (NYT)

### Walsh Report Pursues North to Senate Race

WASHINGTON — In the final report on the Iran-contra affair, Oliver L. North, now a Virginia Senate candidate, is portrayed as someone who repeatedly lied, broke the law and missed money. The report was made public only days before Mr. North planned to open his campaign formally.

The report from Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor, which came out Tuesday, will create significant political fallout for the first-time candidate, according to analysts. It refocuses attention on Mr. North's role in the scandal and questions his integrity. Both contrast sharply with Mr. North's repeated descriptions of himself as a White House subordinate who loyally followed orders.

Despite the North camp's efforts to play down the significance of the report, lawyers had fought for several months to prevent its release, contending that Mr. Walsh had treated Mr. North and other Iran-contra participants unfairly. A judge who also questioned Mr. Walsh's fairness offered those named in the report a chance to include a written response, but Mr. North did not offer any. (WFP)

### Friends, and Funds, Deserting Packwood?

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Packwood raised \$25,600 for legal expenses during the fourth quarter of last year, less than half the \$57,000 he had taken in during the previous quarter, according to a report filed by the Oregon Republican with the Senate.

Including the gifts made between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, Mr. Packwood has raised more than \$300,000 for expenses incurred because of investigations by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics and the Justice Department into his sexual and official conduct.

But the pace of giving appeared to drop off just as Mr. Packwood's legal burden grew heavier. It was during this period that the ethics committee went to court to enforce a subpoena for his diaries and the Justice Department filed a separate subpoena for the journals. (WFP)

### Quote / Unquote

Christine Todd Whitman, after being sworn in as New Jersey's 50th governor and its first woman chief executive, calling for an immediate start on her campaign pledge to cut state income taxes by nearly one-third: "We will be competitive. No more losing our employers to job raids by low-tax states. New Jersey is open for business." (NYT)

## Away From Politics

• The virus responsible for the version of AIDS found in monkeys has been isolated for the first time, in the blood of a laboratory worker who was exposed to an infected animal. The findings about simian immunodeficiency virus show "the risk of human infection with HIV is no longer merely hypothetical," said a team led by Dr. Rima Khatib of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

• A federal agent who participated in a raid on the Branch Davidian compound in Texas testified that one of the 11 sect members on trial for murder in San Antonio had shot and wounded him. "Everything is etched on my brain until the day I die," said Eric Evers of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. He identified Livingston Fagan, 34, as the gunman. Mr. Fagan, 34, a native of Jamaica, who was raised in Nottingham, England, is the first of the defendants to be linked directly to the gunbattle that followed the Feb. 28 raid to serve a warrant for weapons charges.

• A potential repeat of the Anaktalik disaster that killed 47 people was narrowly averted when authorities were notified that a loose barge had hit a bridge near Amelia, Louisiana, knocking it out of alignment. The Miami-to-Los Angeles Sunset Limited was stopped about 10 minutes away from the bridge. On Sept. 22, the Sunset Limited plunged off a bridge into a bayou near Mobile,

Alabama. The National Transportation Safety Board said a barge had struck the bridge.

• The Postal Service has recalled an upcoming sheet of stamps celebrating the American West, acknowledging it put the wrong cowboy on one stamp. The family of the rodeo star Bill Pickett had said that the stamps, scheduled for March release, depicted one of the cowboy's brothers. The agency will destroy the sheets and issue a corrected version.

• Shannon Faulkner, 18, said she would begin attending The Citadel on Thursday, following the lifting of a court order that had stopped her from becoming the first woman to attend day classes at the military college in South Carolina. "When I am able to talk to them one-on-one, I hope they will see me as an individual," she said of the male cadets.

• Teenagers must be off the streets by 11 P.M. under a Dade County, Florida, crime-fighting ordinance adopted by county commissioners on a 10-to-3 vote. The curfew is expected to be challenged in court by civil rights activists.

• A former co-worker of Lorena Bobbitt testified that Mrs. Bobbitt once said she would cut off her husband's penis if she ever caught him cheating on her. The co-worker, Connie James, testified in Manassas, Virginia, that she had said, "That would hurt him more than just killing him." Mrs. Bobbitt has denied ever making such a statement. She says she cut off her husband's penis in 1993 because of repeated physical and sexual abuse during their four-year marriage. (Reuters, AP, NYT, WP)

## Quake Victims as Retailers' Victims

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Some residents of earthquake-ravaged communities have become victims of a different sort as merchants have increased prices on such everyday necessities as milk, water, gasoline, batteries and disposable diapers.

At a shelter set up for victims at Sylmar High School, a woman told aides to Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, that a convenience store had charged her \$1.50 for a cup of water.

In San Fernando, the police persuaded a gas station manager to lower gasoline prices after he had bolstered them 140 percent.

Throughout the region, there were reports of price gouging on supplies to repair water pipes and water heaters, and plywood needed to board storefronts and windows.

Anticipating further such reports, authorities in Los Angeles have established a task force to handle quake-related complaints about price gouging, charity fund-

raising events and public insurance adjusters, among other things.

In Los Angeles, merchants can be prosecuted for price gouging, which is defined as raising prices by 10 percent more than pre-disaster prices. The ordinance was adopted after the 1992 riots, when Los Angeles area law enforcement officials found they had few legal tools to fight price gouging.

Deputy City Attorney Ruth Kwan, who heads the task force, said she had received complaints about two convenience stores in the San Fernando Valley charging \$6 for a gallon of water, and a construction supply company peddling

four sheets of plywood for \$1,000, more than 10 times the usual price.

"Our officers are coming back with reports from citizens all over the city," said Robert Parks, public information officer for the San Fernando Police Department. "The most ridiculous price I've heard is \$8 for a gallon of milk."

Immediately after the quake, the gas station manager raised the price of regular gasoline to \$2.50 a gallon from \$1.04.

"Our officers persuaded him to use better judgment," said the San Fernando police chief, Dominick Rivetti. The gasoline was back at prequake prices Wednesday.

## Not Even Beer Gets Brewed in U.S. Cold

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It was so cold they stopped brewing beer in Milwaukee. The Statue of Liberty stopped welcoming visitors. People in Atlanta were asked not to bathe. And a town in West Virginia just shut down Wednesday because of the cold.

Across most of the eastern United States, brutally cold temperatures closed schools, businesses, roads and airports. The mayor of Parkersburg, West Virginia, sent government workers home and asked businesses to close.

From Kentucky to Maine, thousands of people were without electricity or drinking water. Utilities struggled to keep up with record demands for heat and power.

At least 69 deaths have been blamed on the cold snap that began on the weekend. Most of the victims were killed on icy roads or had heart attacks shoveling snow. Some froze to death, including a baby born Monday in an unheated house in Dayton, Ohio, where it was a record minus 25 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 32 centigrade) Tuesday.

In Milwaukee, Miller Brewing Co. canceled its evening and morning work shifts because of the weather for the first time in at least 10 years, rather than make employees come to work in the cold. It was minus 17 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 27 centigrade).

In New York City, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island were closed Wednesday because the docks were too icy for tourists to board the ferries.



A Chicago fire fighter trimmed with icicles after battling a blaze in the record cold.

minus 40 degrees centigrade).

The temperature in Washington on Wednesday reached minus four degrees Fahrenheit (minus 20 degrees centigrade), eclipsing the previous record low of 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 20 centigrade). Icy winds and cold curtailed operations at area airports and forced federal offices to shut down until at least Friday.

The mayor of Atlanta, Bill Campbell, asked residents not to bathe Wednesday after three pipes supplying the city with water from the Chattahoochee River broke.

### Bite Felt Even in Chicago

Chicago is a tough city, its residents defiantly proud of their ability to withstand harsh winter weather that would defeat the less resilient, the Washington Post reported. Last week, in an item he labeled "wimp watch," the Chicago Tribune's new Washington bureau chief reported with unabashed Midwestern disdain how some schools in the Washington area had been closed "in anticipation of snow."

But there are limits for even the hardiest of winter warriors, and on Tuesday and Wednesday those limits were reached in Chicago. The public schools and most other schools in the area closed rather than expose children to temperatures that never climbed above minus 11 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 24 centigrade) and a windchill index that reached minus 70 Fahrenheit (minus 57 centigrade).

## Sikh Vets in Canada Face a New Enemy

By Anne Swardson

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Marching in a Canadian Veterans Day parade in November, Pritam Singh Jauhal proudly wore the medals he had earned fighting in the British 8th Army in North Africa during World War II.

But when he and five other Sikh veterans tried to enter the local Royal Canadian Legion hall in a Vancouver suburb for a commemorative gathering, they were barred at the door. The dress code, legion officials explained, forbade headgear, and the men were wearing turbans. Because turbans are required wear for Sikh males, Mr. Jauhal and his colleagues declined to remove theirs.

"Since we all fought together in the battle against the common enemy, why should we not be able to go like brothers into one room?" Mr. Jauhal, 73 and a Canadian citizen, asked at the time. "They are being disgraceful and disgusting."

The governing body of the national Canadian Legion, embarrassed by the publicity, quickly issued an order requiring the 1,750 local branches of the veterans' organization not to consider turbans "headgear."

But a smattering of legions across the country said they would defy the national order, and

a number of legionnaires have made statements suggesting they believe Sikhs are something less than true Canadians.

A recent survey found that 41 percent of respondents felt that Canadian immigration policy allowed in "too many people of different races and cultures." Although it was the first time the question had been asked, similar surveys indicate resentment of immigrants is on the rise. The Ottawa Citizen newspaper quoted a confidential government document as saying, "A belief that Canada is accepting too many immigrants from ethnic minorities appears to be hardening."

The controversy has even spread to Queen Elizabeth II, to whom veterans say they are showing respect by doffing their headgear. The queen, who has met with turbaned Sikhs without taking offense, is aware of the dispute but does not wish to get involved, according to a spokesman at Buckingham Palace.

Canada is home to nearly 150,000 Sikhs, a religious group whose members have been immigrating from India since the turn of the century. Sikhs were responsible for a few terrorist incidents here in the mid-1980s but for the most part have been law-abiding citizens. For practicing Sikh men, wearing a turban over their meat hair is a requirement.

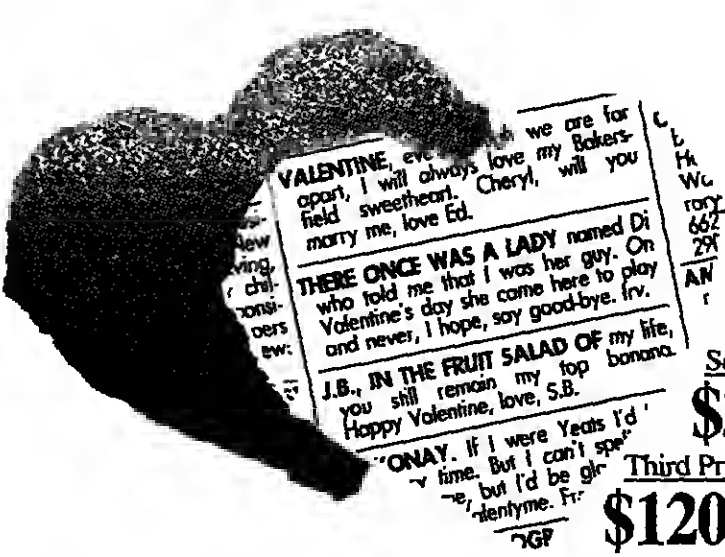
Members of the Sikh community said they heard no objections to their turbans while fighting in the wars and ask why should they hear them now. In the Veterans Day incident, the legion specifically opened its doors to veterans from all countries, Sikhs point out.

"Sikh business have become very visible in politics, business and other parts of Canadian life," said Gian Singh Sandhu, an adviser to the World Sikh Organization in Vancouver. "That certainly is perceived as a threat by a small minority."

Greg Hogan, spokesman for the dominion national command of the legion, pointed out that only a few of the 1,750 local legion branches have objected to allowing turban-wearers to enter. Dress codes are up to the local branches, some of which have Sikh members and allow them to enter with turbans, he said.

The Canadian armed forces allow Sikh soldiers and officers to wear turbans unless safety is an issue. A few years ago, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police changed its rules and allowed Sikh recruits to wear turbans instead of the traditional flat-brimmed hat.

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## Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.

Print your classified message on the form below—minimum 3 lines—and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on

Valentine's day Monday, February 14th and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Monday, February 21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70.

Please run my Valentine message in the IHT on Monday, February 14, 1994.

☐ My check is enclosed ☐ Please charge my credit card account:

Cost: 3 lines: 60.00 4 lines: 80.00 5 lines: 100.00

Card account number

Card expiry date

Signature

Name

Address

City/Country

Tel./Telex

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 30.

Minimum space accepted: three lines.

FIRST LINE OF TEXT



# Bentsen, in Beijing, Insists on 'Serious' Progress on Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen delivered this message to China on Wednesday: Improve your record on human rights or risk losing trade concessions from the United States.

"What we're looking for is concrete, serious progress," Mr. Bentsen said at a news conference after meeting with the Chinese prime minister, Li Peng. "Some of that has been made. We anticipate and hope for more."

He said Mr. Li made no promises. Mr. Bentsen, who arrived Wednesday, is the highest-ranking member of the U.S. administration to visit China since President Bill Clinton took office a year ago.

The Treasury secretary said he was pleased by China's release of two prominent political prisoners this month, but added that Chinese officials gave no sign that they were willing to do more.

Mr. Clinton has tied China's most-favored-nation trade status, which is up for renewal in June, to progress in correcting alleged Chinese abuses of human rights.

Mr. Bentsen described his talks with Mr. Li as "very frank." He sought to convince the Chinese that the administration was not isolated on the issue and that Congress was also behind it.

"It's important to the U.S. president, it's important to Congress," Mr. Bentsen said. "There can be no illusion about that, no misunderstanding."

China has opposed linking trade with human rights, which it regards as interference in its internal affairs.

China's loss of the favored trade status would be a blow to Beijing and Washington. The United States would suffer if trade with one of the world's fastest growing major economies was undercut.

The World Bank has said that the removal of the trade advantages, which involve, among other things, lowered U.S. tariffs on imported goods, could slash Chinese exports to the United States by as much as 96 percent.

Besides making known Washington's concern about China's human rights record, Mr. Bentsen said he came to Beijing to help American companies win a bigger piece of the rapidly growing Chinese market, and to urge Beijing to open its economy more to foreign competition.

"It's really time to engage China on economic issues," Mr. Bentsen said before a dinner with Finance

Minister Liu Zhongli. "We need to help China reform. The benefits of trade and investment cannot help China unless China lets it happen."

China has an annual trade surplus of more than \$20 billion with the United States, second only to Japan's \$50 billion.

Mr. Bentsen, who is on a round-the-world trip that has already taken him to Russia, Indonesia and Thailand, is scheduled to meet President Jiang Zemin and Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji on Thursday.

On Friday, he will help reinstate a joint economic committee that has not met since 1987, before the crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators by the Chinese military. The committee will provide a forum to discuss China's efforts to reform its economy and U.S. concerns about Chinese trade practices.

But in the end, Mr. Bentsen said, progress on human rights was essential to future ties between the two countries. "I'm making it clear that progress on human rights is basic to our relationship," he said.

The Xinhua press agency said Mr. Li told Mr. Bentsen: "China and the United States should seek the current opportunity and take practical steps in order to push Sino-U.S. relations back onto the normal track of development at an early date."

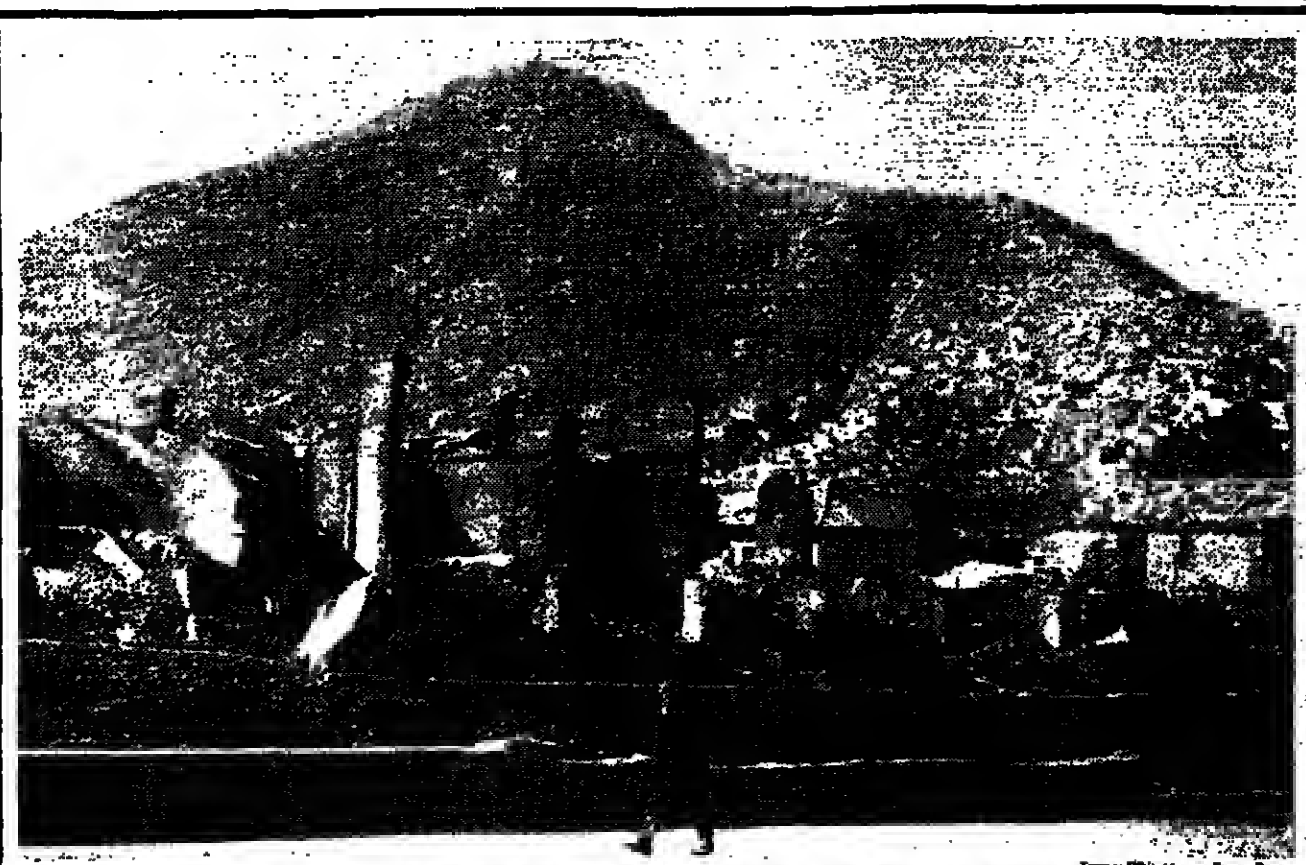
"From a realistic as well as a long-term perspective," Mr. Li was quoted as saying, "a wide range of common interests exists between China and the United States, who should maintain a healthy and good relationship and enhance mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields."

Mr. Li acknowledged that differences existed between the two sides, and he repeated Beijing's call for consultation rather than confrontation.

Mr. Bentsen said he was pleased by the progress on human rights when he visited China earlier this week. Reuters reported from Bangkok.

"They talked a bit about the changes that both leaders have seen in China," said the government spokesman, Abhisit Vejjajiva. "George Bush himself said that he is very excited by the changes."

Mr. Bush arrived in Thailand on Tuesday after a five-day private trip to China, where he met senior officials, including Mr. Jiang.



RUINS AWAIT A VICTOR — An Afghan braving the streets of Kabul during a full Wednesday in fighting among rival factions that has left hundreds dead. Opponents of President Burhanuddin Rabbani said they would begin observing a cease-fire Thursday.

## China Unveils Plan for Modern Warplane

Reuters

BEIJING — China plans to design and produce advanced jet fighters by the year 2000, the official Xinhua press agency reported on Wednesday.

Such planes would be a counterweight to those in the formidable Taiwanese Air Force, which has its own advanced fighter and sophisticated U.S. and French warplanes.

In making the announcement, Zhu Yuli, head of the state-owned Aviation Industries of China, did not address strategic questions, Xinhua said. But he did describe the effort as part of an ambitious industry "takeoff plan."

Beijing's goals, he said, were to build a completely Chinese-made fighter as well as advanced turbojet engines and military helicopters.

"By the year 2000, China will be able to

design and produce its own advanced fighter planes for the People's Liberation Army," Mr. Zhu said.

China also plans to build a "complete research and production system for advanced helicopters," he said, and will be able to "design and produce turbojet engines for military planes."

Beijing is a major buyer of Western commercial aircraft. But because of its communist ideology, China is not granted access to Western military aircraft.

The planned fighter would enable China to ease its long-standing dependence on the Soviet-era MIG and Sukhoi designs, which Beijing fears have been losing their strategic edge since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Chinese Air Force upgrades the older Soviet jet fighters with advanced Chinese-made avionics.

If it successfully produces its own advanced fighter, China would be better poised to enter the potentially lucrative jet fighter market, now dominated by the United States and France.

### Missile Output Soars 54%

Mr. Zhu also was quoted as saying that Chinese missile production grew 53.9 percent last year, compared with 1992. Agence France Presse reported Wednesday from Beijing. The official did not give production figures, however.

A Western expert said, "This spectacular increase shows a great weapons-production effort by China, and a marked increase in military exports."

China has been accused by the United States of delivering missiles to such countries as Pakistan, Iran and Syria.

## North Korea Denies Buying Arms Device

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea denied on Wednesday allegations that Japanese companies had sold it a device called a spectrum analyzer, which could be used to guide ballistic missiles.

The official North Korean press agency KCNA said Japanese "reactionaries" had made up the case

to slander the isolated Communist state.

"By inventing the case of export of a spectrum analyzer, they foolishly seek to impair the image of the peace-loving North Korea," the agency said.

Tokyo police raided the office of Yokokawa Machinery Trading Co. last week on suspicion the firm ex-

ported three spectrum analyzers to North Korea via China, which would be a violation of rules set by the Coordinating Committee for the Control of Exports, known as COCOM.

KCNA said such equipment had never been shipped to North Korea through a third country.

"It is impossible that the spectrum analyzer, which is used for the development of television and other telecommunication apparatus, was exported to the DPRK through a third country," it said.

The Kyodo news agency in Japan quoted officials of one unnamed manufacturer Friday as saying the spectrum analyzers were sold to a Japanese trading company for export to China in 1989.

And a source close to investiga-

tions into the alleged sale said Saturday he believed the spectrum analyzers had reached North Korea through China.

"But we need to find more evidence to prove it," he added.

The equipment is capable of measuring high frequencies accurately and reports said the devices could be used to improve the accuracy of North Korea's nuclear-capable Rodong-1 missile.

Rodong-1 is an upgraded version of the former Soviet Union's Scud, with a range of 1,000 kilometers (about 600 miles). Japan, South Korea and other countries fear that North Korea is secretly developing nuclear warheads for the missile, which could hit cities in South Korea and western Japan within 10 minutes of being fired.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Japan's Politicians Are Counting Noses

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — As Japan's parliament moves toward final action on legislation that could determine the fate of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his government, Japanese politicians have resorted to something unusual here: They are actually counting noses.

In this consensus-minded country, any major decision is expected to be worked out harmoniously among all the parties, so that the actual vote is virtually unanimous and thus a formality.

But Mr. Hosokawa's far-reaching plan to revamp the national election system and tighten campaign-finance laws would change the political framework so drastically that harmony, much less unanimity, has been hard to come by. When the bill comes up for final passage, probably this week, in the upper house of the Diet, Japan's parliament, the vote is likely to be so tight that leaders of every party are pleading and politicking on the theory that every vote counts.

Most political pros still say Mr. Hosokawa is likely to prevail — a result that would enhance his reputation as a political wizard and strengthen his stature as one of the most popular prime ministers in Japan's history. A defeat would be a serious setback that might even force him to dissolve his government and call elections.

Japan's ruling coalition decided in a midnight session Wednesday to delay for one day an upper house committee vote on the political reform bills, Reuters reported. "The Japanese cabinet and coalition lawmakers were all ready for the panel vote tonight, but it was

decided to delay action until at least Thursday morning." The threat to put the coalition's reform plan to a vote appeared to be a pressure tactic aimed at the opposition Liberal Democratic Party, which so far has refused to ease its demands for major revisions to the plan.

Eleventh-hour talks had been scheduled between Mr. Hosokawa and the Liberal Democratic leader, Yoshiro Kono on Wednesday night in hopes the two leaders would be able to break the stalemate. Those too have been delayed. A compromise pact is seen as crucial to both sides, neither of which is certain of prevailing in a full upper house vote.

Political Tokyo is wrapped in an air of tension right now, but in contrast to the tension of coalition that has gripped the nation in Washington, Japan's political world is hardly savoring its big moment.

"Of course we wish we could do this another way, with agreement from all parties," said Defense Minister Kazuo Aichi. "But in fact it turns out we're going to have to win this on the vote."

Mr. Hosokawa made history last year when he meticulously paraded together a seven-party governing coalition. His jury-rigged government ended four decades of one-party rule by the Liberal Democratic Party, the most conservative of Japan's major parties.

The new law would redraw strict boundaries for election seats in the lower house of the Diet and sharply restrict campaign contributions from corporations. The problem for Mr. Hosokawa is that it would jeopardize several parties, including the Socialists, who make up the largest bloc in his coalition.

## Plutonium-Laced Cartoon Gets Few Laughs in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese environmentalists want a nuclear power company to withdraw a promotional cartoon video that shows a child enjoying a glass of water containing plutonium, group representatives said Wednesday.

The video was produced by Power Reactor & Nuclear Development Corp., which is developing a controversial fast-breeder reactor on the Sea of Japan coast in Fukui Prefecture.

The scene in the video is intended to assure residents concerned about the dangers of plutonium used in the reactor that it is not harmful in small quantities.

But Kiyoshi Yoshimura, head of the local environmental group that began the protest, said the video did not specify how small the amounts must be in order to remain safe. He added that presenting the message in an animated cartoon was a cynical way of manipulating children.

"The problem is, the video is in cartoon form and it says simply that it is O.K. to drink water with plutonium in it," he said. "It doesn't say how much is safe. It should be scrapped."

An official of the power company said the point about plutonium in water was that it hardly dissolves, meaning only a tiny proportion of that which passes into the stomach gets absorbed into the body. This contrasts with plutonium in the air, he said, which is absorbed more easily when it comes into direct contact with the lungs.

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# Accord Is Elusive as Afrikaner Right Gets More Bellicose

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Staff Writer

JOHANNESBURG — With prospects fading for a political settlement that would draw the white right into South Africa's first democratic election, the right's self-styled man of peace resorted to threats of violence Wednesday.

"Sometimes you have to use a little bit of violence to prevent further big violence," said the co-chairman of the Afrikaner People's Front, General Constand Viljoen, who retired from the military as head of the South African Defense Force. "If we don't find self-determination at this stage," he said, "then we will have much more violence in the future."

The front is pressing for a separate state for Afrikaners, 3 million whites of mostly Dutch extraction who were responsible for the apartheid system of racial oppression, which will be dismantled after April 27. Its talks with the National Party government and the African National Congress face a self-imposed deadline of Monday, and none of the parties expects an agreement.

Since he came out of retirement last April to lead the newly formed front, General Viljoen has presented himself as a would-be dealmaker and peacemaker. Many figures in the government, the ANC and the diplomatic community hoped he might ultimately

moderate the hard-liners in his alliance, such as the other front co-chairman, Ferdi Hartzenberg of the Conservative Party, and the neo-Nazi paramilitary leader Eugene Terre'Blanche.

Instead, the failure of the talks now seems to be pushing the general into the hard-liners' camp. He and Mr. Hartzenberg announced Wednesday that the front would hold a national congress Jan. 29 to set up a shadow rightist government, and lay plans for resisting the ANC-led government expected to take power after April 27. Until now General Viljoen and Mr. Hartzenberg have characterized this phase of their resistance campaign as nonviolent, focusing on such strategies as tax boycotts. Now they have upped the ante, at least rhetorically.

Over the past several years, there have been episodic acts of rightist sabotage. Until now, they have been uncoordinated — the works of various small cells of Afrikaner resistance fighters. Most analysts believe that even if the threat were to become more serious, the South African Defense Force would remain loyal to the duly elected government and move to contain it. In addition, a new 10,000 member National Peace Keeping Force — made up of defense forces troops, homeland armies and former liberation armies — is to start training later this month. It will be under multi-

party control and could conceivably be called in to quell rightist violence.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC president called General Viljoen's comments "very regrettable." Speaking at a press luncheon in Johannesburg, Mr. Mandela said that the door would remain open for negotiations even after Monday, but he reiterated that the ANC would never accept any state in which ethnicity was the basis for full citizenship rights. He did say that if the Afrikaners could produce a map of an area in which they were in the majority, the ANC might consider accommodating them with a federal state. But he said it now appeared too late to make such changes in time for the April 27 vote.

"Don't imagine that the ultraright represents the Afrikaners," Mr. Mandela added, noting that he had been holding talks with the influential Dutch Reformed Church, a leading Afrikaner institution that once supported apartheid but opposes an apartheid-style Afrikaner state.

Polls show that the Afrikaner right is becoming more isolated as it becomes more doctrinaire. "You have essentially a moribund resistance, full of a lot of crazies," a Western diplomat said. "That increases the chances there will be trouble — but probably also increases the chances that it can be contained."

On Jan. 29, another election holdout, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, will also hold a national congress to decide whether it should participate. The Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is demanding more regional powers, recognition of the Zulu monarchy and a double ballot system that would allow voters to make separate choices on regional and national lists.

Inkatha and the Afrikaner People's Front are linked in the Freedom Alliance. Last week one of the alliance's smaller members, the homeland government of Ciskei, broke ranks and decided to take part in the election. Another alliance member, the homeland government of Bophuthatswana, is under heavy pressure to do the same. Both are heavily dependent on Pretoria for their budgets.

On a unrelated election matter Wednesday, Mr. Mandela defended the ANC decision to allow his estranged wife, Winnie, to be one of its candidates for national parliament, despite her 1991 conviction on a kidnapping charge. He noted that Mrs. Mandela had finished fifth — out of hundreds of candidates — in the ANC's internal list-making vote conducted by all its grass-roots chapters. "If the masses decide that in spite of her so-called criminal record, she should stand for parliament," he said, "we must accept that."



David Owen, the European Union mediator, center, meeting Wednesday with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, left, and Radovan Karadzic, leader of Bosnia's Serbs, in Geneva. No accord was reached on Bosnia, but the parties agreed to more talks Feb. 10.

## BOSNIA: Butros Ghali Says 'No'

Continued from Page 1

tioned in Bosnia and Croatia. The British international mediator, Lord David Owen, warned that the situation was extremely serious. He said that one of the nations most committed to UN peacekeeping operations, Canada, was "seriously contemplating its withdrawal."

The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, is going to Bosnia on Friday to consult with commanders of the British contingent based in Vitor about how its withdrawal could be safely executed, according to British press reports.

The latest round of negotiations here failed to make any headway over the proposed boundaries and territories of three ethnically based republics that would leave the Bosnia government with 33.3 percent of the country to establish a Muslim-dominated one.

The only new development at the talks was an agreement between Croatia and Serbia, whose war in 1991 led to the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia and the outbreak of the Bosnian conflict, to open "official representation" offices in each other's capitals starting Feb. 15.

The accord, signed by the two

countries' foreign ministers in the presence of President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, appeared to be a first step toward eventual reciprocal diplomatic recognition.

It will also likely lead to an immediate Croat-Serb military alliance against the Muslim-led Bosnia government.

Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman, who have often discussed their own plans for the partition of Bosnia in their mutual favor, have now found another reason for closer cooperation. This is their common interest in containing the Muslim-led Bosnian Army that has recently made military gains against both Bosnian Serb and Croat forces.

Both Mr. Milosevic and the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, blamed the Bosnian delegation for the latest failure of the talks to make any progress. They charged that it had rejected the Serb partition map giving the Muslims 33.3 percent of the country as well as a proposal that outstanding land disputes be left to an international arbitration commission to adjudicate after a peace accord has been signed.

## How One German Missed Presidency

### Taboos Sank Kohl's Choice

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Staff Writer

DRESDEN — After his roller-coaster ride from obscurity to fame, and back again, Steffen Heitmann can claim to be an expert on the taboos of German politics.

Mr. Heitmann, justice minister in the eastern state of Saxony, was little known when he was nominated in September to become Germany's next president. Because the man who nominated him was Chancellor Helmut Kohl, he seemed almost certain of victory.

But after his nomination, Mr. Heitmann made several statements that shocked many Germans. His refusal to embrace widely held views on matters ranging from European unity to the role of women in society stirred a nationwide furor. In what amounted to a humiliating political defeat, Mr. Kohl was forced to withdraw his name.

Last Saturday, the Christian Democrats nominated a presidential candidate to succeed Mr. Heitmann. He is Roman Herzog, a Bavarian who is chief justice of Germany's highest court.

The opposition Social Democrats have nominated Johannes Rau, premier of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. A decision on the ceremonial but influential presidency will come when a specially convened assembly votes in May.

In an interview in his office here, Mr. Heitmann mused about what he had drawn from his brief career as a presidential candidate. He said he was not embittered by the ordeal, but acknowledged that he had learned what he described as unpleasant political lessons.

"We thought it was now finally possible to speak freely, but that was an illusion," Mr. Heitmann said. "There are rules about what can and cannot be said, and although these rules are not written down or even discussed, they are very strict. Certain subjects have to be treated publicly in a very particular way. I violated these rules on several occasions, and I'm glad I did."

He added: "I see a great difference between what you would call political correctness and what people really think. The gap is growing, and I find that disturbing and dangerous."

His first misstep was to suggest that society would be more stable if women devoted more time to caring for their children. This was immediately interpreted as an attack on women's rights, and it led to a rash of attacks depicting the 59-year-old Heitmann, who has two grown children and is married to an artist, as a social reactionary.

like for a modern woman. But I wanted to stress the importance of motherhood. As justice minister, I read reports about crimes every day, and when I look at the backgrounds of criminals, I see that in almost every case they come from disturbed family backgrounds, or have no family at all. If families are unstable, then society also becomes unstable."

Mr. Kohl quickly assigned one of his aides to shepherd Mr. Heitmann through interviews, but the nominee seemed uninterested in learning his political catchwords. In quick succession he suggested that European unity was being forced on Germans too quickly, and that the arrival of large numbers of foreign asylum-seekers here was making some Germans feel like strangers in their own country.

Despite rising political and editorial criticism, Mr. Heitmann went on to touch Germany's most sensitive nerve. He suggested that it was time for the country to move out of the postwar era and take its place as a normal member of the community of nations.

Critics said that Mr. Heitmann was implicitly dismissing the enormity of crimes by the Nazis, or at the very least suggesting that they be consigned to history books. Even some leading figures in the Christian Democratic Union, to which both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Heitmann belong, began calling for him to abandon his candidacy.

The chancellor finally acknowledged that he was not an alternative. When he reluctantly decided to drop Mr. Heitmann at the end of November, Mr. Kohl asserted that the candidacy had been undermined by politicians and commentators in Western Germany who were uncomfortable with the idea of an Easterner as president.

Mr. Heitmann said: "At times, I was intentionally misunderstood. For example, I never said I was against European unity. There is no alternative to Europe. But we have to take it step by step."

"Some people were also very upset with my views about Germany's relationship to its past. I believe that 1989-90 was a turning point in history as important or more important than the end of World War II. One of the things that changed then was Germany's position as a kind of special country, one whose past meant that it had to be judged by different standards."

"We are still trying to hide behind that idea. We say that we can't be fully involved in the world, that we can't join operations in places like Yugoslavia or Kuwait, that others should get their hands dirty while we sit back and write checks. I don't agree with that."

## DAMAGE: When the Final Quake Bill Comes In, It Could Be \$30 Billion

Continued from Page 1

that could create additional safety and traffic problems.

The Federal Highway Administration approved \$3.4 million in aid to pay for the cleanup, and more money is expected in coming months. The government can supply up to 100 percent of the cost of the work and is expected to pick up about 90 percent of the cost of rebuilding.

Once debris is gone, Mr. Synder said highway engineers would begin designing repairs. Both removal of debris and design are expected to take several weeks.

Mr. Peña said that for at least six months, damage to the area's freeways would require large numbers of residents to rely on public transportation. "They have to be emotionally prepared for that," he said.

Despite round-the-clock efforts to repair sweeping damage to the city's water and electric power utilities, the Department of Water and

Power said about 40,000 people were without water and 80,000 people had no electricity.

Most of the residents without water and power are in the San Fernando Valley, where the quake was centered.

Loss of electricity was particularly extensive because the quake was centered close to a generator and several substations. Officials hoped to restore power to all residents by Wednesday night, bypassing the damaged stations, which might take a year to repair.

Water service was disrupted by breaks in four city trunk lines, two aqueducts, dozens of water mains, storage tanks and filtration plants. The destruction has overwhelmed the department.

"To my knowledge, we have not encountered such massive repairs before," said Dorothy Jensen of the water and power agency. "We simply don't know when services will be restored."

She said the agency was trying to make temporary repairs to have water flow through

the system and to determine the full extent of the damage.

Officials said that although exact numbers were not available, they believed hundreds to thousands of homes sustained such damage that they were now uninhabitable. They estimated that about 4,000 people were staying in shelters.

The state insurance commissioner, John Garand, said the damaged homes would have to be "reconstructed, to be replaced or rebuilt."

"It's very hard. What you see on television is only a small part of the problem."

He said about 40 percent of homeowners have earthquake insurance. Residents without insurance will rebuild out of their resources or apply for grants under state loan programs or the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The federal agency, which is coordinating relief efforts, announced that it expected to start writing disaster relief checks later this week.

## SCANDAL: Did the Public Ever Really Care About Iran-Contra Affair?

Continued from Page 1

Thomas G. Clines, was convicted not for flouting the constitution but for cheating on his taxes.

One reason that miscreants were turned into martyrs in the public eye was that Mr. Walsh's investigation sometimes seemed mismanaged. At one point, an assistant lost a batch of classified documents when he checked the bag at Los Angeles International Airport.

At another point, Mr. Walsh indicted Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger Jr. among other things, hiding his personal diaries from the investigators. The diaries were in unclassified files that Mr. Weinberger had given to the Library of Congress after he left the government.

But even Mr. Walsh's stumbling cannot mask the fact that the coup followed in Iran and Nicaragua in the mid-1980s not only violated what the Reagan administration stated publicly was the government's policy, but also were misguided.

The clandestine sale of weapons to Iran turned out to be a disaster. Three hostages were released as a result of the arms deals, but others

were taken in their place. Relations with Iran worsened.

As Mr. Walsh observed, Mr. Reagan and President George Bush, then vice president, knew of the sales and raised no objections.

The policy of secretly raising money for and assisting the rebels in Nicaragua was clearly a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law, and it abridged Congress's constitutional power of the purse.

So why did the public never get exercised? Former Senator Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, who was the top Republican on the Senate committee that investigated the case, said he thought the public had become so warped by television fiction that people did not have the patience to grasp a serious constitutional violation.

The problem may run deeper than that. The U.S. political system may not be designed to cope when a popular administration has run off course and impeachment is out of the question.

Watergate was exceptional. It broke at the beginning of Richard Nixon's second term. The president's top advisers had the guts to think

they could get away with testifying before Congress without first getting immunity from prosecution. Tape-recorded conversations disclosed that the president himself had broken the law.

So the system worked. Mr. Nixon resigned rather than face an impeachment trial. And many of his top advisers went to prison.

When Iran-contra developed, Mr. Reagan was a short-term, in the third year of his second term. One reason impeachment was never even considered was that the proceedings could not possibly have been completed before he was out of office.

Then, Mr. North, Mr. Poindexter and others refused to testify before Congress unless they received grants of immunity. For all intents and purposes, that meant they could never be successfully prosecuted; indeed, their convictions were overturned on appeal because of the immunity grants.

Finally, Mr. Reagan's claim that he was oblivious to what was swirling around him was never disproved. As long as the president was not accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, the public was not much interested.

## FLEET: Moscow Is Selling 40 Old Attack Submarines to North Koreans

Continued from Page 1

where from \$600 million to \$2 billion a year to Pyongyang.

It is unclear why a Japanese trading company played the intermediary role in the deal, but some Japanese officials suggested that for political reasons, Russia did not want to seem to be directly engaging the North. Another suggestion was that the Japanese were brought in to guarantee that the Russians would be paid, even if North Korea, which has defaulted on many of its international debts, failed to come up with the money.

Mr. Shibata, speaking in Japanese, said he traveled to North Korea about 10 times a year for business. For two years, he said, he has been buying old locomotives in Russia that could be cut up in North Korea for scrap metal. "Recently," he said, "we were more difficult to obtain those," he said, "so we are shifting to submarines and warships."

He said that the first submarine was shipped to North Korea in October, and that nine more have gone since.

He said that on one recent trip he saw at least one submarine being dismantled at Najin. "The equipment was run down; I'm not even sure the screw could turn," he said, referring to the propeller.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Next: Swiss Prisons In Latin America?

Mayor Victor Gähwiler, 45, of the Swiss town of Uetikon, thinks he has come up with a cheaper and better way for Switzerland to house foreign criminals. He proposes building a Swiss prison in a Latin American country. Mr. Gähwiler notes that Swiss penitentiaries own house 250 Latin American inmates, mostly thieves and drug dealers; this is up from 60 nine years ago.

He says that the cost of construction in a Latin country (he has Costa Rica in mind) would be just a fourth that it would be in Switzerland, and operating costs would be about one-third. Mr. Gähwiler, who heads a vocational education program for Zurich canton, contends that prisoners would have the advantages of a Swiss-administered prison while living in familiar linguistic and cultural surroundings.

The prison would have extra-territorial status, like an embassy, but only the top four officials would be Swiss; about 250 jobs would be created for locals. The money invested in the facility would thus constitute a form of development aid.

Mr. Gähwiler's superiors, according to the German weekly Focus, like the idea. But critics say it sounds too much like the deportation of undesirable in a way that might be seen as insulting to the receiving country.

### Around Europe

To dramatize women's underrepresentation in Portuguese decision-making bodies, three members of the European Parliament have organized a sort of ideal legislature, the Parlamento Português, whose members — half of them men, half women — will hold a single one-day session late next month. The organizers hope to bring together every woman who has served in the Lisbon parliament or the European Parliament in the past 20 years, about 200 in all. The main topic on the agenda: how to increase women's participation in politics.

"Partial" early retirement is gaining popularity in France. The program, initiated in the

early '80s, allows workers aged 55 or older to draw 80 percent of their former pay while working half-time. Last year the number of people taking part rose 16 percent, from an admittedly low 4,000 in 1992. But some big companies have jumped in with both feet: 10 percent of the employees at Pechiney, the aluminum maker, are taking part. So far, says Liberation of Paris, everyone seems pleased: the government, which pays 30 percent of the worker's former salary (less than for normal early retirement), the workers, who gain free time, the companies, which get added flexibility, and the young people hired to make up for lost hours.

Researchers say British children have grown so stout as to endanger their health. Comparing the diets of similar groups of children from the 1930s and today, a Glasgow University professor, John Durkin, found that caloric intake among teenage girls had dropped from 2,640 a day, at a time before television and computer games, to 1,880 today; boys' intakes dropped by a bit less. Mr. Durkin said that a decline in exercise was the only possible explanation for the drop in food consumption. Children with such sedentary life-styles are considered more likely to suffer from obesity and heart disease later.

So what is the Swedish People's Party doing running a candidate in the Finnish presidential elections — and what is that candidate, Defense Minister Elisabeth Rehn, doing garnering 22 percent of the vote? Well, obviously her personal popularity had much to do with it — Finland's Swedish minority totals just 300,000, a mere 6 percent of the country's population. Many of these people are descendants of the ruling class in the centuries when Finland was a province of the Swedish kingdom. Once the language of the government and the elite, Swedish remains an official language in Finland's Åland Islands. Meanwhile, Mrs. Rehn, who was considered a voice of change in a country suffering from 25 percent unemployment, is thought to have an excellent chance in the second round of elections, on Feb. 6.

Brian Knowlton

## NEWS EVENTS WHICH AFFECT YOUR LIFE THIS YEAR:

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**Herald Tribune**



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## So Inman Wasn't the Man

Everybody knows that there is a lot of public and journalistic pressure brought to bear on people who choose to go into American public life these days. More questions are asked, more secrets unearthed. Nobody, we venture to guess, inquired whether Melvin Laird had paid his domestic help's Social Security tax. Although the higher standards that prospective nominees must meet and the more complete investigations that they must face are in general justified, it is also true that in some instances the field of inquiry into their qualifications and credentials has been expanded to the point of assault on both the privacy and the dignity of the nominee. Everyone knows that, too.

We do not think that the latter is what happened to Bobby Inman, however, despite Mr. Inman's own furious accounting on Tuesday of the criticisms and affronts that prompted him to withdraw his name as nominee for secretary of defense. We think that the brief episode of his nomination from start to close has revealed that he is not the right man for this rough-and-tumble job.

Mr. Inman's case has been, well, distinctive from the day he stepped forward in the Rose Garden to accept President Bill Clinton's nomination of him as secretary of defense. His very introduction of and his dwelling upon the subject of his own "controversial level" in fact suggested the presence of the opposite: a residual level of discomfort with joining up. He spoke not, as nominees usually do, of his pleasure at being selected, his determination to do the job, his hope to justify the confidence of the man appointing him, and so on, but rather seemed preoccupied with the intricacies of his own feelings and attitudes about accepting the offer at all. Thus focused on his own goodwill in taking the job, he was naturally astonished and stung when the criticism began.

His remarks on Tuesday seemed to suggest that he considered this illegitimate. Some of the columnists he cited did write very critically about him. But he did not answer the criticism until Tuesday, when he suggested variously that it was McCarthyite, superpowerful, unfair and dishonest in intent. He even spoke of some sort of sinister pact between Senator Bob Dole and the New York Times columnist William Safire to get him.

We expect that Mr. Safire, to whose attacks Mr. Inman gave central place in his account of his decision to withdraw, has plenty to say in response to Mr. Inman's counterattack. Likewise, Ellen Goodman and Anthony Lewis will respond ably for themselves. We do not consider any of these columnists guilty of transgressing the proper bounds of column writing. We do know that Mr. Inman is dead wrong to suggest that somehow the power of columnists is such that all must be frightened of responding to their barbs. From where we sit watching over letters and columns of both reply and counterattack, not to mention news accounts, it does not seem to us that columnists enjoy this strange immunity at all.

We said when he was nominated that Mr. Inman had been a valuable public servant and an extremely intelligent one and had done some excellent things in his career. But the brief saga of his nomination to Defense, starting with that comfort-level speech, has been different. We're glad it's over. Mr. Inman did right in deciding that he was not the right person to run the Pentagon. Mr. Clinton, however embarrassed and irritated he may be by this turn, can be relieved that he learned this extra bit about Mr. Inman before rather than after he took the job.

By the way, will someone please remind us what was so wrong with Les Aspin?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Summing Up Iran-Contra

Former President Ronald Reagan calls it "an encyclopedia of old information." His vice president and successor, George Bush, says it "offers nothing new." In large part they are correct; the final report of the Iran-contra scandal produced by Lawrence Walsh, the independent investigator, consists largely of information that the public has already absorbed. Still, the report is an invaluable summary of a scandalous chapter in the long history of official misbehavior. It reaffirms, further, the wisdom of appointing a special prosecutor to investigate activity that the government itself cannot examine without crippling bias.

The public already knew, for example, that before a court-appointed prosecutor was sought, Attorney General Edwin Meese's shoddy investigation let some White House culprits destroy evidence. But Mr. Walsh now persuasively shows that Mr. Meese conducted "more of a damage-control exercise than an effort to find the facts." He lays out his case in solid detail that is not adequately answered in Mr. Meese's written response.

The public already knew that Ronald Reagan broadly encouraged clandestine efforts to rescue American hostages by selling arms to Iran, the proceeds of which were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels. We knew further that Mr. Reagan's foggy memory saved him from being nailed with intentional violations of the law. We have also learned that George Bush, while not a commandant of the contra support, was surely not "out of the loop."

We have also come to accept Mr. Walsh's central thesis: President Reagan's indifference to the laws "created a climate in which some of the government officers assigned to

implement his policies felt emboldened to circumvent such laws," while others combined to cover up the misdeeds. Both enterprises were secret betrayals of publicly declared policies. Some of the deceptions were criminal, but the central conspiracy perceived by Mr. Walsh — to hide the truth from legitimate inquiries by Congress — never reached a criminal court verdict.

Experts disagree over whether he was wise to attempt prosecution of the broad deception. But Mr. Walsh argues reasonably that the major obstacles were the White House and Congress. The Bush administration refused to release important classified evidence, and congressional investigating committees effectively immunized the major operatives, Oliver North and John Poindexter, against Mr. Walsh's use of incriminating testimony extracted during congressional hearings.

Mr. Walsh's 566-page history, and the 1,150-page volume of replies by those he criticizes, fully vindicate the law's requirement for a full report of his investigation. The independent counsel act has expired, but the Senate has passed a bill reviving it, and the House may act soon. The report's generally temperate tone bolsters Senator Bob Dole's prediction that Mr. Walsh would abuse his power, as well as the senator's argument that the new independent counsel law must curtail the reporting power.

Mr. Walsh, a former Wall Street lawyer and judge appointed to the bench by President Dwight Eisenhower, is no radical, despite the rantings of his targets. He has delivered a cogent report of a long, expensive, imperfect but necessary investigation. He has earned the nation's gratitude for his efforts and for his informative history of those efforts.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## From Syria Just a Hint

In his Geneva meeting with Syria's leader, Hafez Assad, Bill Clinton assumed the role of a matchmaker between two warring states. President Clinton teased some important words from the implacable Syrian. President Assad finally said out loud that there could be a new era in which "normal peaceful relations among all shall dawn anew." A welcome signal perhaps, but a long way from the assurances that Israel seeks.

Syria wants Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights, which Israel seized in 1967 and subsequently annexed. But Israel's asking price for considering a withdrawal is a Syrian commitment to total peace, meaning full diplomatic relations and open frontiers. Negotiations have foundered for two years on a shared unwillingness to spell out the details, and on Syria's insistence on settling all Arab-Israeli differences.

Nevertheless, Mr. Assad's public remarks about "normal peaceful relations" mark a change worth exploring in the peace talks to resume in Washington. One may reasonably assume that the Syrian president was less Delphic during his five hours of private discussions with Mr. Clinton, which also dealt with Syria's appalling abuses of human rights and its persistent support for terrorism.

Yet experience cautions would-be matchmakers against expecting too much from Mr.

Assad. No Arab leader has taken a harder line against Israel. Only last September he restated his message: "The enemy is still the enemy, and the mediator available (the United States) is not our ally but the friend of the enemy." Wholly in character, Syrians spitefully barred Israeli journalists from the Clinton-Assad news conference in Geneva.

For hard reasons, including the disappearance of his old Soviet patron, Mr. Assad now talks of a "peace of the strong" with Israel. Yet overcoming decades of enmity will take more than ambiguous words from a graying and often untrustworthy adversary. Israelis remember when Syrian guns fired on them from the Golan, and Israeli settlements on those heights are allied to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labor Party.

This does not preclude a peace agreement, but suggests its political and visceral difficulty for Israelis. Mr. Rabin now talks of submitting any pact with Syria to a referendum, which might be good politics but complicates Israeli diplomacy.

Because Syria holds the key to a durable Middle East settlement, the prize is worth persistent effort, and it can be attained only with American participation. But wrestling a few grudging words from Mr. Assad at Geneva is just the first, halting step.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Down From South Africa's High Ground

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — "Over the years we have attained moral superiority over the white man; we shall watch as time destroys his paper castles and know that all these little pranks were but the frantic attempts of frightened little people to convince each other that they can control the minds and bodies of indigenous peoples of Africa indefinitely."

Steve Biko spoke those words in 1971, when the white reign of terror in South Africa was at its apogee — five years before his martyrdom at

become unsustainable. That will change the way Americans look at South Africa and in some aspects perhaps the way they look at parts of American society as well.

Despite their vast differences, America and South Africa have always had significant cross-references for each other. That continues to be true today, as black-on-black violence becomes in differing ways an important and explosive issue for both countries.

From their own history, Americans could understand the meaning of Mr. Biko's words. Black South Africa established its moral superiority through its suffering. While the white minority maintained its monopoly on organized violence, that could not change or be disputed. But Pretoria gradually discovered what the American South had learned three decades earlier: Power exercised on the basis of prejudice and racism usually devalues itself.

Political and economic pressures have forced the white minority in South Africa to surrender its monopoly on power and organized violence. In one of history's most stunning and positive reversals, the whites have accepted peaceful negotiations for a new constitution and free elections in April as the instruments of change for the Beloved Country.

Accompanying this political revolution has been horrendous black-on-black mayhem that involves a new kind of political motivation and consequence for black society there. Blacks remain the principal victims of South Africa's violence. But on the world's television screens and front pages blacks have become the principal perpetrators of violence as well. Each wave of mass violence in the townships strips away another layer of the moral superiority that black South Africans had long enjoyed as a group right.

The white power structure bears heavy responsibility. Tribal and other social animosities were stirred to the boiling point by apartheid. And there can be no doubt that apartheid ideologues in the secret police network and elsewhere in or out of government continue to stir township violence whenever they can.

It would be more comfortable in some ways to believe that this killing and destruction have been organized entirely by white fanatics opposed to giving up power, as I hear some American white liberals argue. For one thing it would leave the old assumptions about good and evil in South Africa undisturbed. But the scale and ferocity of the violence makes that highly improbable. A brutal power struggle among

black factions vying for control of post-apartheid South Africa is probably the dominant force in the rampant black-on-black mayhem.

As whites surrender their monopoly on power, blacks yield a monopoly on victimization and the influence that it exerts. It is a trade that other national victims, such as Bosnia's Muslims or Iraq's Kurds, would gladly make. And it is one with which black Americans have been coming to terms for some time.

When Jesse Jackson spoke recently of his fears of walking ghetto streets and the automatic link that many Americans now make between crime and race, he showed how far America has come from its own civil rights revolution and the moral assumptions about race that it involved. That of course is the point about ending segregation and apartheid: There is no automatic superiority, or inferiority, to be assigned on the basis of race alone.

South African blacks will soon control their country. Their first step has to be to halt the violence that is destroying the black townships and now beginning to claim white lives in isolated instances. Only then can they hope to renew the claim to a particular moral position in a society that under white rule was wracked by state-directed violence and terror for much of this century.

The Washington Post

## Shouting at One Another in Lieu of Useful Debate

By William Pfaff

PARIS — An article by Deborah Tannen of Georgetown University (*IHT Opinion*, Jan. 18) makes an important comment on the loss of civility in much American debate today. She says that journalists, politicians and academics increasingly have substituted destructive confrontations for the kind of constructive argument that can clarify the way people think.

She does not go into why this has occurred, but there seem to me not only ideological and political reasons but commercial ones. Commercial, in that confrontation is dramatic and emotionally engaging in a way that constructive argument is not. Both television and press are driven by intense commercial considerations today, and by the competition for audiences, and this influences debate even in what are supposed to be the noncommercial media.

I experienced this on national public television a few years ago. I had published a book on international politics which was made the subject of a Public Broadcasting Service discussion. I was asked to suggest panelists and proposed several people whom I did not expect to agree with what I had written but who would, I thought, have interesting things to say on the subjects of my book.

Arriving for the program, I found myself facing an unreconstructed radical from the 1960s, convinced that if only politicians and governments would get out of the way of The People, the latter would spontaneously make peace and democracy work all around the world, and a former Trotskyist turned neoconservative who believed quite the opposite. The two of them enthusiastically went at one another in a debate that had virtually nothing to do with my book, and which could have taken place at any time in the preceding 20 years.

Why had they been invited? As far as I could see it was because this kind of simple-minded left-right ideological confrontation was thought the only form of political discussion that people would watch, even on public television. Possibly this is true. But if it is true, it is not only evidence of Deborah Tannen's case, that attack and counterattack are taking the place of constructive argument, but is a sign of national intellectual impoverishment.

Certainly her observation is true for much journalism today. This problem goes back to the 1960s when the old sense of collaborative national purpose disappeared from the relations of press and president. Dating at least from the war, and strengthened by the sense of continuing world crisis and totalitarian challenge of the 1950s, journalists took for granted a relationship of mutual confidence between officials and press.

The crises of Vietnam and Watergate, when the government deceived or manipulated the press while an important part of the press set itself against the government's policies, ended that relationship. What followed was a justified glorification of investigative journalism, but also the emergence of a new "killer" spirit in journalism, by which unmasking not only official lies but also the lies in politicians' private lives became a route to journalistic reputation and advancement.

This ordinarily has not been ideological. The Washington press is reputedly liberal; but Bill Clinton has had a far rougher ride in his first year than either Ronald Reagan or George Bush.

The hostility has been opportunistic, and there is

also a social factor at work. Journalism until the 1960s was not a particularly glamorous trade, and reporters certainly did not consider themselves power players in Washington. They do now — and they are, and are treated as such.

This has not been particularly healthy for journalism or for government. It is partly responsible for the fact that policy now is made chiefly in terms of its reception by television and the press. Ideological confrontation and killer journalism both are essentially sterile, caricaturing reality. The only useful debates are those that start out with a clear agreement on what the argument is about, and in which the opponent's arguments and person are paid respect. The agreement on what the argument is about can be called second order agreement. (First order agreement is agreement itself — a lack of argument.)

To obtain second order agreement, I, for example, have to be able to explain to a third party what my opponent's position is on the subject of our disagreement. He has to agree that I have more or less accurately set out where he stands, and he must then explain to that third party where I stand, in terms that I find acceptable.

Once we have done that, we can have a serious and constructive argument. Without this second order agreement we are merely arguing over the terms of our disagreement — or, worse, we are substituting for debate an attempt to destroy the standing or reputation of the person who disagrees with us. That way lies the destruction of civil society; and Americans already have taken several steps down the road.

International Herald Tribune  
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## The Iran-Contra Report Has Worrying Lessons

By Peter Kornbluh and Malcolm Byrne

WASHINGTON — Since the Iran-contra scandal broke in November 1986, those involved at the highest levels of government have attempted to conceal their roles and obstruct the official investigations. To the point of trying in recent weeks to suppress independent prosecutor Lawrence Walsh's final report itself. Fortunately, they did not succeed — and Mr. Walsh's report, finally released on Tuesday, makes clear that they did indeed have much to hide.

Once and for all the Walsh report dispels the carefully cultivated mythology surrounding the scandal, which involved illegal sales of arms to Iran, diversion of funds from these sales to finance the Nicaragua

Walsh report notes that "North was found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of serious criminal offenses."

On Edwin Meese. The report identifies the former attorney general as having spearheaded a cover-up of the Iran arms sales. Mr. Meese and former National Security Adviser John Poindexter, the report states, "attempted to create a false account of the 1985 arms sales [to Iran], which they believed were illegal, in order to protect the president."

The report shows that the diversion of funds from the Iran arms sales to the contras was itself a diversion — an attempt, largely successful, by the Reagan administration to spin public attention away from the act of selling arms to Iran, potential grounds for impeachment.

On Tuesday, Mr. Reagan called the report "an encyclopedia of old information, unwarranted conclusions and irresponsible speculation." Predictably, the former president and other critics charge Mr. Walsh with everything from conducting a political vendetta against Republicans to abusing his office.

Yet over the course of the seven-year Iran-contra investigation, Mr. Walsh conducted four major prosecutions, including the unprecedented trials of a former national security adviser and a former CIA deputy director. He won four major convictions and garnered seven guilty pleas far more legal victories than any previous independent counsel, since the statute was passed in 1978.

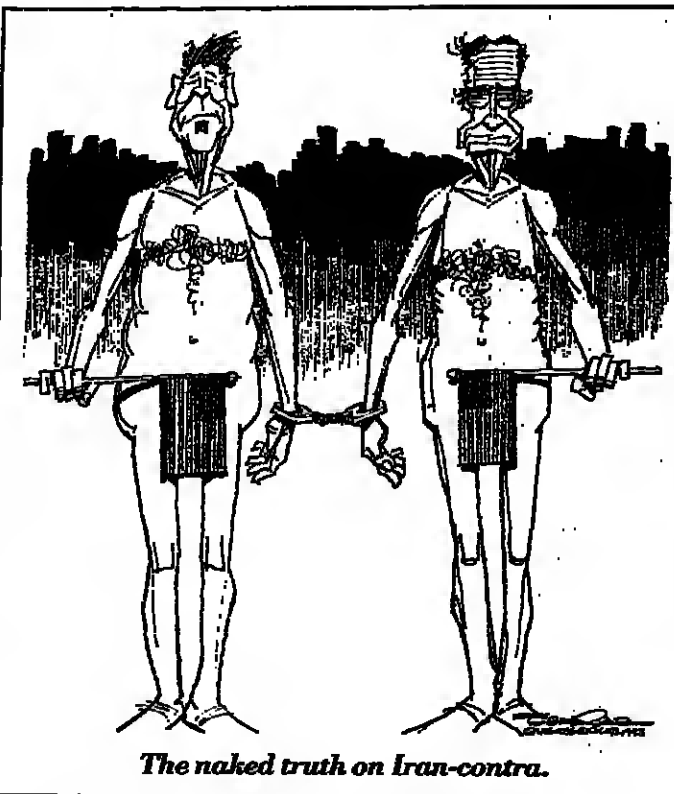
Three factors are to blame for the length of the investigation, as well as Mr. Walsh's ultimate inability to bring more of the participants to justice: the sustained efforts by former Reagan administration officials to cover up key evidence; the reckless decision by Congress in 1987 to grant Mr. North and Mr. Poindexter immunity, which led to their convictions being overturned on appeal; and President Bush's decision to thwart one trial through withholding classified documents and prevent two others through a preemptive pardon.

Mr. Bush also pardoned four former officials who had been convicted or pleaded guilty.

The accusation that Mr. Walsh is using this final report to prosecute in print those he could not convict in the courtroom is equally without merit.

The independent counsel law compels Mr. Walsh "to comment" on the "reasons for not prosecuting any matter" within his jurisdiction and to explain why anyone under scrutiny was not prosecuted. If he had refrained from examining whether and how evidence was concealed, he would have rewarded those who successfully covered up their roles in the scandal.

The publication of the Iran-contra



The naked truth on Iran-contra.

report is clearly "in the public interest," as a federal appeals panel stated earlier this month in authorizing its release without deletions.

Mr. Walsh's investigation has unearthed some of the most important evidence in this tawdry affair — Vice President Bush's diaries, former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's notebooks, and presidential authorizations revealing schemes to circumvent the congressional ban on contra aid, to cite just a few examples.

Perhaps the most important lesson the report teaches is that America's political system of checks and balances is fallible and in urgent need of reform. It reveals the facility with which an imperial president circumvented the most basic constitutional precept that "the purse and the sword must never be in the same hands."

Mr. Walsh's investigation has made plain that, as the historian Theodore Draper observed after the scandal broke, "if ever the constitutional democracy of the United States is overthrown, we now have a better idea how this is likely to be done."

By failing to pass any substantive reforms to prevent future abuses, Congress has clearly failed to acknowledge the weakness of existing legal safeguards. That lesson applies equally to the judicial branch.

Mr. Walsh's frustrating experience in trying to prosecute members of the Reagan administration demonstrates that in cases involving covert operations, the independent counsel is in fact dependent — for the classified information and cooperation necessary to bring his cases to trial — on the very officials he is investigating.

The Iran-contra investigation will not end the kind of abuse of power that it addressed, any more than the

Watergate investigation did," as Mr. Walsh concludes in the final pages of his report. Indeed, until we know that such crimes can no longer be concealed under the cloak of "national security," the final chapter of the sad and telling history of Iran-contra cannot be written.

The writers are co-editors of the National Security Archive's "Iran-Contra Scandal: The Declassified History." They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Like Rabbits In the Serbs' Gun Sights

By Julie Mertus

NEW YORK — "We feel like rabbits," the villager said. "Every night the Serbs stand at the edge of the road and shoot at us. They read our village, beat us and tell us they'll kill us if we remain." Bosnia? No, Kosovo — the Serbian province where ethnic Albanians outnumber ethnic Serbs by 9 to 1. The explosion predicted for the Kosovo time-bomb is now happening, but neither journalists nor human rights monitors are there to hear it.

International human rights groups have had an increasingly difficult time getting into Kosovo. Serbian officials rejected the efforts of the special rapporteur for the UN Human Rights Commission to establish an office in Yugoslavia. Last summer, Serbia expelled monitors of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe from Kosovo. It denied visas to other UN personnel and to Amnesty International.

And no wonder. The forced displacement of Albanians has begun. Last summer, in at least four villages in northern Kosovo, heavily armed police squadrons invaded houses, conducted unwarranted searches (ostensibly for weapons), and beat and detained Albanians of all ages.

This new campaign aims to frighten villagers into leaving their homes. One man from the village of Chabura testified. "The police told us to go to Albania, or else they would kill us." Another man, from the village of Bistrica, said: "The police said: 'Look, we just beat you. When the [paramilitary] army comes, they will kill you.'"

The "fiscal police" are in charge of deeds and land, and are the pressure on border villages. In September, they began demanding that Albanians present proof of land ownership. Authorities reject the deeds that ethnic Albanian villagers produce and order them to vacate their property immediately.

Attempts to drive Albanians away from the "ethnic border" demonstrate Serbia's desire to consolidate its power base in Kosovo and, possibly, to grab more territory.

In particular, Serbian police have stepped up detention and arrests of Albanians with former Yugoslav military experience. By charging these men with conspiring to overthrow Yugoslavia, police not only spread fear that Albanians are planning an armed revolution, they immobilize precisely those Albanians with the knowledge and skills necessary to actually plot such a rebellion.

Not only the police but the army and the paramilitary troops have been harassing Albanian civilians with increasing frequency. In September, for example, two Yugoslav soldiers opened fire without warning on two young Albanian men near the unmarked border with Macedonia, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Paramilitary forces have been parading throughout Kosovo, preaching hatred of Albanians to Serbian villagers. At times, villagers report, paramilitary forces work with the regular police.

Meanwhile, the economic status of Albanians continues to decline. Many Albanian families are only able to subsist through contributions sent by relatives abroad. Most Albanian children continue to be schooled in private homes, and most Albanian doctors, having been laid off on mass two years ago, practice medicine in storefront operations run on shoestring budgets, charging little.

Police still routinely hold Albanians for more than a week without charges, without notifying their families or allowing them counsel. Brutal beatings and inhumane torture remain standard practice during interrogations. The head of the highest court in Kosovo said bluntly, "When an Albanian is accused of violating the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, we can beat them and even kill them."

The time has never been better for the world to demand an end to human rights abuses in Kosovo. Sanctions have started to sap the quality of life in Belgrade, and popular discontent is growing. The United Nations should immediately attempt to reinstate a long-term human rights mission in Kosovo. If Serbia rejects the mission again, the UN Security Council can effectively retaliate by linking the removal of sanctions against Serbia to the improvement of human rights in Kosovo. The UN finally has leverage; hopefully it will find a way to use it.

The writer, a New York-based lawyer and professor, recently returned from a trip to Kosovo for Human Rights Watch/Helsinki Watch. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Revolt in Brazil

RECIFE DE PERNAMBUCO, Brazil — Commercial and private despatches to and from Rio de Janeiro have been suspended and a strong censorship is exercised over cables for Europe and the United States, the state of siege having been prolonged for another month. New revolts are reported to have occurred within the last week in the Northern States. Bahia is believed to be on the eve of an uprising, and even here in peaceful Recife there is a strong sentiment in favor of the revolutionary movement.

### 1919: No to Bolshevists

PARIS — The Council of the Russian National and Democratic Congress has addressed a note to M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing approval of his negative reply to the suggestion that representatives of the Lenin-Trotsky government should be admitted to the Peace Conference. The note declares that a

compromise with Bolshevism would be a capitulation to a worse scourge than German militarism. It concludes with the hope that the question has now been definitely settled and that the only voices heard at the Peace Conference will be those of the true Russia, free and democratic.

### 1944: 'Unneutral' Spain

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Great Britain has expressed its dissatisfaction with Spain's "unneutral neutrality" for the second time in less than a week. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons this afternoon [Jan. 19]. Answering a question regarding the government's attitude toward the continued presence of Spanish volunteers in German lines on the Russian front, Eden told the House that he had informed the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador in London, of the "most serious effect" which this assistance to Britain's enemies must have on Anglo-Spanish relations.

## International Herald Tribune

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## MARKET DIARY

## Blue-Chip Shares Set Another High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Blue-chip stocks closed at a new high Wednesday, fueled by expectations that some of America's major industrial companies would report strong earnings for the latest quarter.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 14.08 points at 3,854.37.

## N.Y. Stocks

beating Monday's and Tuesday's record close of 3,870.29.

Bond prices fell as traders and investors braced for an onslaught of government debt sales amid signs of faster economic growth. The 30-year Treasury bond's price was down 13/32 as its yield rose to 6.29 percent from 6.26 percent Tuesday.

In the broad market, advancing issues led declines by a small margin on the active trading of 313 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip average's move came despite some worse-than-expected earnings reports in the technology and drug sectors, and it ran counter to the trend in the Nasdaq market, which is heavily weighted with the more volatile technology

issues. The Nasdaq index fell 3.66 points to 789.36.

Sun Microsystems, Intel, Borland International and Digital Equipment — which trades on the Big Board — all reported worse-than-expected results for their most recent quarter. Their stocks fell, pulling down other technology issues. Digital tumbled 3 1/2 to 32 1/2, Borland was off 1 1/2 to 43 1/2, and Sun lost 1 1/2 to 27 1/2.

Texas Instruments declined 1 1/2 to 69 1/2, and Advanced Micro Devices slipped 3/4 to 19 1/2. Pharmaceutical stocks also fell after Pfizer posted lower-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings and the Food and Drug Administration moved to limit the use of a painkiller sold by Johnson & Johnson and made by Alza.

Pfizer was off 4 1/2 to 63, Johnson & Johnson lost 3/4 to 42 1/2, and Alza was down 1 1/2 to 26 1/2.

The day's economic data, although strong, had little effect on stocks. Analysts said the figures showed the U.S. merchandise trade deficit shrank slightly to \$10.17 billion in November, helped by a big drop in imported oil prices and a reduction in car imports. The figure was slightly better than expectations.

(Reuters, A.P., Bloomberg)

## Dollar Gains on Yen As Trade Tensions Ease

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose against the yen Wednesday as traders and investors decided there were signs of improvement in trade relations between the United States and Japan.

The currency was slightly lower against the Deutsche mark, meanwhile, with many analysts predicting the Bundesbank would not cut interest rates Thursday.

Traders bought dollars against the yen after U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor welcomed concessions made by Japan in its bidding system for public-works construction. The move ended a threat of U.S. trade sanctions that were to have gone into effect against Japan Thursday.

"People were expecting more trade friction between the U.S. and Japan," Lynn Tierney, vice president at Shawmut Bank of Boston, said. "Now it looks like they might make some progress."

With trade matters showing signs of progress, President Bill Clinton and other U.S. officials are considered less likely to resume calls for a strong yen. The dollar tumbled against the yen last year

after Mr. Clinton and others said a strong yen would help shrink Japan's trade surplus.

The yen also retreated after the U.S. November trade report showed the deficit with Japan narrowing to \$3.72 billion from \$6.09 billion the month before.

The dollar finished at 1.7455 DM, off from 1.7465 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 11.405 yen, it also closed at 110.770 yen. It also closed at 1.4605 Swiss francs, down from 1.4630 francs, and at 5.9340 French francs, up from 5.9335. The pound dropped to \$1.4930 from \$1.4960.

The Bundesbank now is considered unlikely to make changes in interest rates when its policymaking council meets Thursday, as the mark's continuing weakness makes it difficult for the Bundesbank to drive German rates lower.

"I think there's a pretty universal belief that German rates will be left unchanged tomorrow," Malcolm Barr, an economist at Chemical Bank in London, said. "The basic view is the Bundesbank won't want to be seen encouraging the mark's recent weakness."

But, several analysts said, its failure to act now would only increase pressures on the German central bank for a larger cut later.

(Bloomberg, A.P., Knight-Ridder)

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

3800

3700

3600

3500

3400

3300

3200

3100

3000

2900

2800

2700

2600

2500

2400

2300

2200

2100

2000

1900

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1700

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600

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J A S O N D J

1993

1994

DIT

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Pfizer 2722 64 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 -1 1/2

Sun Microsystems 2608 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 -1/4

Intel 2508 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1/4

Borland 2408 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 -1/4

Digital Equipment 2308 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 -1/4

Texas Instruments 2208 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 -1/4

Advanced Micro Devices 2108 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4

Johnson &amp; Johnson 2008 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 1908 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 1808 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

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Alza 1508 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

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Alza 1308 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 1208 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 1108 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 1008 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 908 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

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Alza 308 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 208 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 108 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 8 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Alza 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

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## Dow Jones Averages

Close High Low Prev. Close

Indus. 3854.37 3870.29 3838.29 +16.08

Trans. 1022.80 1027.79 1019.79 +8.00

Comp. 1411.14 1415.24 1405.24 +5.90

Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Industrials 553.51 558.49 552.99 +5.50

Technology 447.49 451.79 441.79 +10.00

Finance 166.11 167.79 161.11 +6.68

Energy 44.39 44.89 43.89 +1.00

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# Thyssen Stahl Loss Quadruples And Outlook Is Gloomy

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**DUISBURG, Germany** — Thyssen Stahl AG, Germany's largest steelmaker, said on Wednesday that its loss quadrupled in 1990-91 and that it did not foresee a return to profit until the 1994-95 financial year.  
The troubled steel giant, a subsidiary of Thyssen AG, said its loss in the financial year ended Sept. 30 totaled 1,234 billion Deutsche marks (\$705 million), compared with a 306 million DM loss a year earlier.  
Mr. Schulz said the company would not return to profit until its 1994-95 financial year. He blamed the "catastrophic" performance on a 15 percent drop in sales and a drop in steel prices. Sales declined to 10.6 billion DM from 12.5 billion DM.  
But he also said that European Union subsidies for steel producers, especially in Italy and Spain, were to blame for the current crisis in the European steel industry.  
While Thyssen Stahl's production fell, Mr. Schulz said, output of "the highly subsidized" Italian and Spanish producers rose by 1 percent year-on-year.  
He said the decision by the EU Council of Ministers on Dec. 17 to approve a further 12 billion DM in subsidies for European competitors without requiring capacity cuts from those subsidized in Spain and Italy was a low point for the concept of a free-market economy.  
The company also intends to cut employment and capital spending. Last week, Thyssen Stahl said it would cut a further 1,250 jobs beyond those already announced. Mr. Schulz said the company did not want state subsidies but would need help to pay for the layoffs necessary to improve its competitiveness.  
(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## Kohl to Continue Transfers to East

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**MAGDEBURG, Germany** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said Wednesday that the government would continue high levels of financial support to help Eastern Germany's economy.  
Despite considerable progress, the gap between Eastern and Western Germany "must still be filled by high income and capital transfers," Mr. Kohl said in a speech.  
The government already pays about 150 billion Deutsche marks (\$85 billion) a year in transfer payments to Eastern Germany.

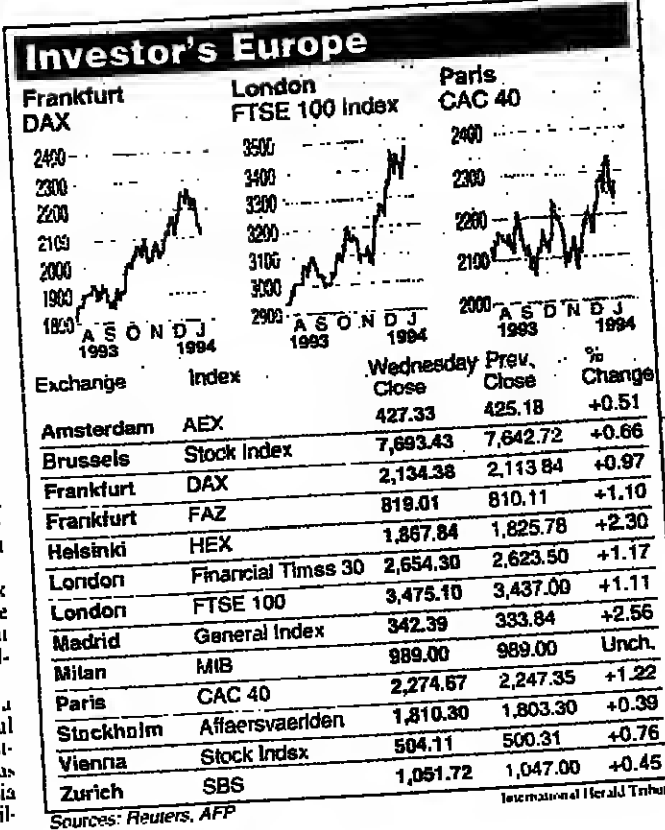
# Virgin Air Tailored to Asia Carrier to Make Service Its Strong Suit

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**LONDON** — Passengers flying from Europe to Hong Kong on selected Virgin Atlantic Airways flights need not worry about wrinkling their clothes during the long flight.  
Tailors will be available to measure passengers and fax their sizes via satellite to Hong Kong. Custom-made clothes will then be waiting when passengers step off the plane.  
Haberdaery is just one way in which Virgin Atlantic's chairman, Richard Branson, plans to distinguish his new Asian service when it starts next month.  
He made his carrier famous on trans-Atlantic routes by offering such perks as in-flight massages and electronic video games — all at competitive fares.  
"It's a little bit of an experiment, but we think it's going to work," he said of the tailoring idea. "You've got to always be one step ahead."  
Mr. Branson, 43, has used innovation to succeed in every endeavor he has tried, from making records to selling games. It has made him Britain's most celebrated entrepreneur and may help him win the franchise to run the country's national lottery.  
But each Virgin enterprise remains separate from the others. Mr. Branson is even considering splitting flights to America and Asia between two airlines, Virgin Atlantic and Virgin Pacific.  
The secret to success, he said, is to keep businesses small, manageable and innovative.  
Diversity is another key.  
Five years ago, he started a chain of book and record shops, called Virgin Megastores, which he is expanding around the world. He is building his video-game software business, which is now the world's third largest.  
But Mr. Branson said he was most devoted to his airline. To fund its growth, in 1992 he sold his record empire, which he began as a mail-order business when he was a teenager, for \$1 billion.  
Virgin already flies to Boston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York and Orlando. Service to San Francisco is to start in May. Mr. Branson said he also intended to serve Washington and Chicago.  
He said his fear of letting the enterprise become too large and impersonal had prompted him to consider the creation of a Virgin Pacific, which would have a separate staff.  
"We want to try and stay small at the same time as getting bigger," he said.  
In Europe, Mr. Branson is trying to build the carrier's name by arranging franchise agreements with smaller airlines seeking marketing clout. This month, the Irish airline Cityjet began flights on its jets, with the Virgin name between London and Dublin.  
He has filed a complaint with the European Commission, seeking the reallocation of landing slots at congested airports.  
"They deregulated, then left the incumbent carriers with all the slots at all the principal airports," he said. "It's like being asked to compete at the Grand Prix and then being told there is no room at the starting gate."  
Mr. Branson still finds time for other ventures.  
He has nearly a dozen Virgin Megastores throughout Europe, three in Japan, and two in the United States.  
And, he said, if the cost of track is not too expensive, he would like to do for British passenger railroads what he has done for the airline business.

**'We want to try and stay small at the same time as getting bigger.'**  
**Richard Branson,**  
**Virgin's chairman**

# Russia Puts Controls on Exporters

**MOSCOW** — Russia has placed stronger controls on export earnings to try to prevent capital from leaving the country, a central bank official said Wednesday.  
"This is not causing any difficulties," Yevgeny Ivanov, head of the bank department controlling current foreign-exchange operations, said. "Normal formalities for exporting strategically important goods are taking place."  
Mr. Ivanov said the central bank had been worried for some time about a flight of capital abroad that has been estimated at several billion dollars a year.  
The estimate is in line with a report Friday in the International Herald Tribune that quoted Western bankers and businessmen as saying capital flight from Russia had accelerated to more than \$1 billion a month.  
The new system involves two parts. The first is a "transaction passport," which has to be signed by exporters and authorized banks.  
"On the other side, the bank is fully obliged to serve as the agent for hard-currency control in accordance with our legislation," Mr. Ivanov said. "The main thing is to ensure that earnings from the export of goods under the contract are deposited in an account at the authorized bank."



## Very briefly:

- Lloyd's of London's chairman, David Rowland, said the insurance market's £900 million (\$1.35 billion) offer to end legal disputes with the market's traditional backers would remain open until Feb. 14 despite its rejection Monday by a group representing some of the so-called names.
- Volvo AB's former chairman, Pehr Gyllenhammar, said he would leave the board of SE Banken after the bank's next shareholders' meeting.
- Swissair, whose shares had advanced 12 percent in three days on rumors of a partnership announcement, said it was not about to disclose an alliance with another airline.
- The European Union said it had opened a merger inquiry into a revised plan by Procter & Gamble Co. to purchase the business of the German diaper and feminine-hygiene company Vereinigte Papierwerke Schellendanz AG. A decision is expected by Feb. 15.
- British Aerospace PLC said it was cutting 510 jobs in its dynamics division this year in reaction to a "difficult market."
- PepsiCo Inc. said it would invest \$115 million over five years in the Czech Republic and Slovakia to develop its sales and distribution network and to build a soft-drinks plant in Prague.

# Northwest Share Offering Seen as a Boon for KLM

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**AMSTERDAM** — Shares in KLM Royal Dutch Airlines surged more than 3 percent Wednesday to their highest level in four years after the carrier's U.S. partner, Northwest Airlines Corp., announced a public share offering.  
Northwest said Tuesday it would sell 20 million shares for about \$400 million this quarter. The amount represents a stake of about 24.5 percent in the airline.  
KLM said it would own about 20 percent of Northwest's equity once the offering is finalized.  
Analysts said the offering means KLM will own a valuable stake in a public company that is worth more than is reflected on its balance sheet. KLM's stake is currently valued at zero because it wrote off its investment in Northwest last year.  
The offering "ensures KLM will have part of a company that is financially more stable," said Pieter Houtings, airline analyst with Deutsche Bank. "Northwest has avoided Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Their operations can now go on as usual."  
On the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, KLM's stock closed at 46.40 guilder, up 2.30 guilder. KLM invested about \$400 million in Northwest when the U.S. carrier was in a leveraged buyout five years ago. It took a 20 percent equity stake for about \$100 million and owns \$300 million of Northwest's debt. This effectively means KLM owns 49 percent because the debt is repaid in preferred equity in the United States.

# Prague Gets Debt Rating

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**PRAGUE** — Prague, which is planning a Eurobond issue for later this year, on Wednesday became the first city in the former East bloc to land an international debt rating, as Standard & Poor's assigned an implied BBB investment-grade rating to its senior debt.  
The rating is based on a positive outlook for the city's "strong, service-oriented economy," current low debt, and cautious investment plans, the ratings agency said.  
"They have tremendous investment needs, but we think with the strong performance Prague has shown on the economic side so far, there is room to maneuver," said Konrad Reuss of the agency's London office.  
Prague is planning a \$250 million Eurobond issue during the first half of this year to finance such projects as sewage-treatment plant improvements, construction of a ring road and construction of a tunnel under the Vltava River.

## COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.		Bergens Industries		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		Per Share		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		Per Share	
Revenue	1,002	1,090	Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000	Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000
Net Inc.	1,002	1,090	Net Inc.	5,000	5,000	Net Inc.	5,000	5,000	Net Inc.	5,000	Net Inc.	5,000	5,000	Net Inc.	5,000
Per Share	0.28	0.33	Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00
Champion Int'l		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Loss	4,680	28,92	Net Loss	4,680	28,92	Net Loss	4,680	28,92	Net Loss	4,680	Net Loss	4,680	28,92	Net Loss	4,680
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000	Revenue	5,000	5,000	Revenue	5,000
Net Loss	5,000	46,23	Net Loss	5,000	46,23	Net Loss	5,000	46,23	Net Loss	5,000	Net Loss	5,000	46,23	Net Loss	5,000
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Loss	1,000	135.00	Net Loss	1,000	135.00	Net Loss	1,000	135.00	Net Loss	1,000	Net Loss	1,000	135.00	Net Loss	1,000
Chase Manhattan		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1.53	0.90	Per Share	1.53	0.90	Per Share	1.53	0.90	Per Share	1.53	Per Share	1.53	0.90	Per Share	1.53
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	4.77	3.46	Per Share	4.77	3.46	Per Share	4.77	3.46	Per Share	4.77	Per Share	4.77	3.46	Per Share	4.77
Chemical Bank		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1.23	1.90	Per Share	1.23	1.90	Per Share	1.23	1.90	Per Share	1.23	Per Share	1.23	1.90	Per Share	1.23
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	5.77	3.90	Per Share	5.77	3.90	Per Share	5.77	3.90	Per Share	5.77	Per Share	5.77	3.90	Per Share	5.77
Chrysler		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1.00	1.20	Per Share	1.00	1.20	Per Share	1.00	1.20	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	1.20	Per Share	1.00
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27	Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27
Archer Daniels Midland		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	0.44	0.45	Per Share	0.44	0.45	Per Share	0.44	0.45	Per Share	0.44	Per Share	0.44	0.45	Per Share	0.44
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	0.97	0.97	Per Share	0.97	0.97	Per Share	0.97	0.97	Per Share	0.97	Per Share	0.97	0.97	Per Share	0.97
Continental Bank		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27	Per Share	2.27	2.27	Per Share	2.27
Freddie Mac		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1.04	0.80	Per Share	1.04	0.80	Per Share	1.04	0.80	Per Share	1.04	Per Share	1.04	0.80	Per Share	1.04
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	4.77	3.29	Per Share	4.77	3.29	Per Share	4.77	3.29	Per Share	4.77	Per Share	4.77	3.29	Per Share	4.77
First Chicago		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1.81	1.81	Per Share	1.81	1.81	Per Share	1.81	1.81	Per Share	1.81	Per Share	1.81	1.81	Per Share	1.81
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50
Honeywell		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00	Per Share	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.00
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	0.82	0.82	Per Share	0.82	0.82	Per Share	0.82	0.82	Per Share	0.82	Per Share	0.82	0.82	Per Share	0.82
Johnson Controls		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	2.28	1.78	Per Share	2.28	1.78	Per Share	2.28	1.78	Per Share	2.28	Per Share	2.28	1.78	Per Share	2.28
Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990	Year	1990	1991	Year	1990
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	0.81	0.81	Per Share	0.81	0.81	Per Share	0.81	0.81	Per Share	0.81	Per Share	0.81	0.81	Per Share	0.81
Rockwell Int'l		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990		4th Qtr. 1991		4th Qtr. 1990	
Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000	Revenue	1,000	1,200	Revenue	1,000
Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000	Net Inc.	1,000	1,200	Net Inc.	1,000
Per Share	2.40	2.40	Per Share	2.40	2.40	Per Share	2.40	2.40	Per Share	2.40	Per Share				

## NASDAQ

**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg	12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg
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# NYSE

## Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
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## EAST: Condé Nast President Steps Aside and Heads Across the Pacific

Continued from Page 11  
and listen to people and figure out how to solve their problems." Describing what it has been like to work with Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Leser called him "more cryptic than I am, but extraordinarily curious."

"Si and I work as a team, and while our styles are quite different, our ideals and philosophies are the same," he said. "I think I am more sensitive than Si, but Si is the greater analyst. He is very good in a crisis, very calm, and I have never seen him lose his temper. But I probably have greater awareness of the human situation. That is what makes us a great match."

Mr. Leser said he thought the company had never been healthier, despite the recession that has hit the industry hard in the last four years. During his tenure, the company has started two magazines, Condé Nast Traveler and Allure, and it so revamped another magazine, Details, that it was tantamount to a start-up. Last year, the company acquired Architectural Digest and Bon Appetit from Knapp Communications.

Mr. Leser is quite naturally upbeat about anything Condé Nast. In talking about the magazine publishers, he had particular praise for Jack Kliger of Glamour and Anne Sutherland Fuchs of Vogue. He also dismissed industry talk that Vanity Fair had lost its luster since the departure of Tina Brown to The New Yorker in 1992. He praised Vanity Fair's editor in chief, E. Graydon Carter, and said its circulation was strong. The magazine will "go into modest profitability this year," Mr. Leser added.

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s

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### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 19, 1994

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-weekly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (s) - semi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (m) - monthly.

Fund Name	Asset Class	NAV	Yld	PE	100s
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
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ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100

Fund Name	Asset Class	NAV	Yld	PE	100s
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100

Fund Name	Asset Class	NAV	Yld	PE	100s
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100
ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES FUND	Equity	10.12	5.2%	18.5	100

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# Its Eye on China, HK Telecom Picks New Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG**—Installing the first Chinese chief executive at Hongkong Telecom will help the company, long closely linked to Britain, build ties to China, analysts said Wednesday.

Such ties will help as the 1997 handover of Hong Kong to China approaches, and will help give the telecommunications company a foothold in the potentially enormous Chinese market, the analysts said.

Linus Cheung, 46, a Hong Kong native who is currently deputy managing director of Cathay Pacific Airways, will take over in May, replacing Michael Gale. Mr. Gale, 63, a Briton, died of a heart attack on the eve of the announcement, the company said Wednesday. He had been due to become deputy chairman of the company, a subsidiary of the British company Cable & Wireless PLC.

The news of Mr. Gale's death shocked Hong Kong's investment community. But analysts welcomed the addition of a Hong Kong Chinese, saying Mr. Cheung would be valuable as an outsider who can apply his experience in the highly competitive airline industry to a field that is just now opening to competition.

"Politically, I think this should improve Hongkong Telecom's relationships with the Chinese government," said Haddon Zia, analyst with Jardine Fleming brokerage. "Not that they've been bad in the past, but one would believe that the Chinese government probably viewed Hongkong Telecom somewhat as a colonial throwback," Mr. Zia said.

The move is the second major step in the "decolonization" of the company. In 1990 Cable & Wireless sold a 20 percent stake to Beijing's China International Trust & Investment Corp., which later sold a 12 percent stake to its Hong Kong subsidiary, CITIC Pacific. Hongkong Telecom loses its monopoly on domestic services in 1995, but it will remain the sole international provider until 2006.

The company's share price climbed 80 Hong Kong cents, or 6.3 percent, to close Wednesday at 13.50 dollars (\$1.75).

The market feels that they are going to be somewhat better positioned to do business in China," said Fred Bowers, analyst at Nomura Research Institute. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

# A Refuge From Asia Market Mania Overseas Fund Managers See Little Risk in Japan

Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO**—Japanese stocks are regaining some of their allure among American and European fund managers, who see a recovery in coming months and little risk of significant decline before the next rally takes hold.

Corporate Japan still has lots of problems that normally make investors wary. Few indicators point to a quick turnaround in the economy. Banks are saddled with a huge volume of nonperforming debt. Top companies are posting record losses. Every month brings another 1,000 bankruptcies.

The bad news has made Japan's massive and conservative institutional investors bearish. Yet U.S. and European investors are more optimistic, if not outright bullish. As Asian markets retreat from the manic rallies of 1993, they see Japan as a refuge. And, they say, Japan's economy has a good chance of staging a respectable recovery later this year.

"The market's as hard to turn as an oil tanker, but it's starting to come around," said Simon Jones of Prudential Portfolio Managers.

The Nikkei 225 stock index was up 524.85 points Wednesday, or 2.83 percent, at 19,039.4. The gain was largely due to optimism among European and U.S. investors, traders said.

Japan is "the one market in the world where the turn is still to occur," said Christopher Burvill, a fund manager at Guinness Flight Investment Managers Ltd. "We've been fairly cautious on Japan over the past six months but I think we will be getting increasingly bullish. I think it will be the market to surprise us this year."

In 1993, Hong Kong, Thailand and Malaysian stocks more than doubled. Those markets have tumbled in the past two weeks as investors take money out to invest in what they consider safer markets this year. Japan is a strong candidate.

"With the levels that have been reached in other Asian markets, the tendency is to want to either switch money into Japan or to have new money allocated," said Bernard Key, a fund manager at Pearson Asia.

Mr. Key said he had seen a 10 percent to 20 percent increase in money flowing into Japanese funds from other markets since November. And with foreign investors so underweighted in Japan, they are not likely to retreat soon, he said.

Adding to the allure of Japan, the government is likely to announce a 7 trillion yen (\$63 billion) economic support plan in coming weeks to help turn the economy around.

That would come on the heels of three other plans in the past 18 months.

No one expects Japan to repeat the huge successes of other Asian markets. Even optimistic analysts are tempering their comments.

"It's time to be more optimistic," said Rick Holbrook of Baird, Biehl & Kaiser in San Mateo, California. "We're not pouring money into Japan. But we think most of that country's problems are behind it."

Japanese stocks closed up 3 percent in 1993, one of the tiniest gains in a year when equity markets rallied around the world. Still, the news was bright considering that the market closed lower for the previous three years. Now expectations are growing that the long bear market is ending.

"The decline in the stock market is overdone," said Seung Kwak, a managing director at Scudder, Stevens & Clark Inc.

But not all foreign investors are convinced that the market is ripe for a rally. Andrew Baker, a fund manager at Phillips & Drew Fund Managers Ltd., said he saw better prospects elsewhere.

"The chances are the market is going to end up on the year but it will probably underperform Europe," he said.

# Tokyo Exchange Plans to Start Trading in Crude Oil

Reuters

**TOKYO**—The Tokyo Commodity Exchange will press ahead with plans to list crude oil and nonferrous metals within two to three years in an attempt to boost its international image and lure new investors, the exchange's chairman said Wednesday.

The chairman, Naoto Mabuchi, said that "having completed technical studies," the exchange would "try to hasten a political green light" for the plan.

The exchange has been considering listing crude oil and oil products such as naphtha for about eight years, but has been unable to obtain government permission.

"We plan to intensify our political voice this year to expedite the listing of new commodities," Mr. Mabuchi said. "The government is mapping out plans for deregulation and so are we."

Crude oil futures are now traded in New York and London. Nonferrous metals are traded on several exchanges around the world, of which the most active is the London Metal Exchange. Last year, China inaugurated a metal exchange in Shanghai and oil exchanges in Nanjing and Shanghai.

Japan has virtually no domestic oil production and is the world's second-largest importer

after the United States. But the government regulates oil imports, carefully controlling the supply and demand on grounds that it is a vital commodity.

The Tokyo exchange enjoyed a booming year in 1993, led by active trading in precious metals futures. Mr. Mabuchi said. Its major contracts are rubber, precious metals, wool and cotton. It is Japan's largest commodities exchange and its platinum futures are the world's most active.

Last year, by the end of September, traded volume broke the annual record of 14,949,199 lots, set in 1991.

But Mr. Mabuchi said he was

still not content with current levels, and hoped to double the traded volume this year.

The exchange will consider various ways to boost liquidity and new investment, such as reducing commissions and membership fees as well as pushing to list new commodities, he said.

Mr. Mabuchi hopes oil futures will attract Japanese institutional investors to the futures market.

High margin requirements and commission fees, as well as yen-denominated contracts, are major obstacles that have scared off active foreign investment in Japanese commodity exchanges.

# Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Thursday Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		11,363.70	11,017.60	+3.14
Singapore Straits Times		2,303.30	2,280.41	+1.00
Tokyo Nikkei 225		2,248.20	2,232.10	+0.72
Sydney All Ordinaries		19,039.40	18,514.55	+2.83
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,081.78	1,110.22	-2.56
Bangkok SET		1,459.74	1,477.03	-1.17
Seoul Composite Stock		887.18	873.06	+1.62
Taipei Weighted Price		5,910.33	5,876.43	+0.58
Manila Composite		3,062.28	2,915.20	+5.05
Jakarta Stock Index		567.16	592.01	-0.82
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,266.66	2,248.40	+0.81
Bombay National Index		1,840.25	1,893.70	-2.82

Sources: Reuters, AFP

# Very briefly:

- Yamaha Motor Co. forecast a 2 percent decline in its global sales of motorcycles this year as sluggish sales in Europe were expected to offset growing Asian sales.
- Pertamina, Indonesia's state oil company, announced the opening for exploration of several oil and gas fields this year and introduced a new incentive package for oil exploration in eastern Indonesia.
- Mitsui & Co. bought nearly 10 percent in Carlyle International LP, a unit of the Washington-based Carlyle Group, for \$1 million. They'll work on projects in China, Vietnam and the former Soviet Union.
- PepsiCo Inc. said it would reveal plans next week to expand in China and compete with its rival, Coca-Cola Co.
- Samsung Electro-Mechanics Co. said it would build a \$40 million plant to manufacture TV parts in Mexico.
- Siemens AG, the German electronics giant, said its business volume in Malaysia was expected to quadruple this year, to over \$400 million, from increased power deals and electronic component sales.
- Sony Corp. is to build an optical disc plant in Oregon, boosting by 15 percent the company's monthly production in the United States.
- Japan's industrial production rose a revised 2.2 percent in November from October.

AFP, AFX, Bloomberg

# China Plans Big Bond Issue

Reuters

**SHANGHAI**—China, battling its worst inflation in four years, is pinning its hopes on a large new bond issue to soak up excess liquidity and bring money supply under control.

The first part of a 100 billion yuan (\$11.6 billion) 1994 state bond issue will be issued in the next few days, the Shanghai Securities News reported Wednesday.

A highly liquid bond market through which the central bank can control money supply is being touted as the key to reining in inflation, which averaged 21.9 percent in China's 35 biggest cities in November. The central bank now adjusts money supply through administrative methods, turning on or choking off bank credit, a practice that has led to boom-bust economic cycles.

# AMEX

Table below shows nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100
11.00	10.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100
10.00	9.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100
9.00	8.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100
8.00	7.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100	80.00	70.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100	80.00	70.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100
7.00	6.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100	70.00	60.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100	70.00	60.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100
6.00	5.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100	60.00	50.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100	60.00	50.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100
5.00	4.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100	50.00	40.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100	50.00	40.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100
4.00	3.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100	40.00	30.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100	40.00	30.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100
3.00	2.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100	30.00	20.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100	30.00	20.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100
2.00	1.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100	20.00	10.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100	20.00	10.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100
1.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100	10.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100	10.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100

# 12 Month High

Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
11.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100
10.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100
9.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100
8.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100
7.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100	80.00	70.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100	80.00	70.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100
6.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100	70.00	60.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100	70.00	60.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100
5.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100	60.00	50.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100	60.00	50.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100
4.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100	50.00	40.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100	50.00	40.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100
3.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100	40.00	30.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100	40.00	30.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100
2.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100	30.00	20.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100	30.00	20.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100
1.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100	20.00	10.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100	20.00	10.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100
0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100	10.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100	10.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100

# 12 Month High

Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s
11.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100
10.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100
9.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100
8.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100
7.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100	80.00	70.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100	80.00	70.00	Sun	0.75	1.8	22	100
6.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100	70.00	60.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100	70.00	60.00	HP	0.60	1.6	28	100
5.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100	60.00	50.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100	60.00	50.00	Compaq	0.40	1.4	30	100
4.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100	50.00	40.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100	50.00	40.00	Dell	0.30	1.2	35	100
3.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100	40.00	30.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100	40.00	30.00	Gateway	0.20	1.0	40	100
2.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100	30.00	20.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100	30.00	20.00	Acer	0.10	0.8	45	100
1.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100	20.00	10.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100	20.00	10.00	ASUS	0.05	0.6	50	100
0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100	10.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100	10.00	0.50	Lenovo	0.02	0.4	60	100

# 12 Month High

11.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100	120.00	110.00	IBM	3.00	4.5	12	100
10.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100	110.00	100.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	15	100
9.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100	100.00	90.00	Apple	1.00	2.0	20	100
8.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100	90.00	80.00	Oracle	0.50	1.5	25	100
7.00	Amazon	0.25	0.75	33	100	80.00	70.00	Amazon	0.25	0.75	33	100	80.00	70.00	Amazon	0.25	0.75	33	100
6.00	Google	0.10	0.30	100	100	70.00	60.00	Google	0.10	0.30	100	100	70.00	60.00	Google	0.10	0.30	100	100
5.00	Facebook	0.05	0.15	200	100	60.00	50.00	Facebook	0.05	0.15	200	100	60.00	50.00	Facebook	0.05	0.15	200	100
4.00	Twitter	0.02	0.06	500	100	50.00	40.00	Twitter	0.02	0.06	500	100	50.00	40.00	Twitter	0.02	0.06	500	100
3.00	LinkedIn	0.01	0.03	1000	100	40.00	30.00	LinkedIn	0.01	0.03	1000	100	40.00	30.00	LinkedIn	0.01	0.03	1000	100
2.00	Slack	0.005	0.015	2000	100	30.00	20.00	Slack	0.005	0.015	2000	100	30.00	20.00	Slack	0.005	0.015	2000	100
1.00	Zoom	0.002	0.006	5000	100	20.00	10.00	Zoom	0.002	0.006	5000	100	20.00	10.00	Zoom	0.002	0.006	5000	100
0.50	Dropbox	0.001	0.003	10000	100	10.00	0.50	Dropbox	0.001	0.003	10000	100	10.00	0.50	Dropbox	0.001	0.003	10000	100
0.25	Spotify	0.0005	0.0015	20000	100	5.00	0.25	Spotify	0.0005	0.0015	20000	100	5.00	0.25	Spotify	0.0005	0.0015	20000	100
0.10	Netflix	0.0002	0.0006	50000	100	2.00	0.10	Netflix	0.0002	0.0006	50000	100	2.00	0.10	Netflix	0.0002	0.0006	50000	100
0.05	Netflix	0.0001	0.0003	100000	100	1.00	0.05	Netflix	0.0001	0.0003	100000	100	1.00	0.05	Netflix	0.0001	0.0003	100000	100
0.02	Netflix	0.00005	0.00015	200000	100	0.50	0.02	Netflix	0.00005	0.00015	200000	100	0.50	0.02	Netflix	0.00005	0.00015	200000	100
0.01	Netflix	0.00002	0.00006	500000	100	0.25	0.01	Netflix	0.00002	0.00006	500000	100	0.25	0.01	Netflix	0.00002	0.00006	500000	100
0.005	Netflix	0.00001	0.00003	1000000	100	0.10	0.005	Netflix	0.00001	0.00003	1000000	100	0.10	0.005	Netflix	0.00001	0.00003	1000000	100
0.002	Netflix	0.000005	0.000015	2000000	100	0.05	0.002	Netflix	0.000005	0.000015	2000000	100	0.05	0.002	Netflix	0.000005	0.000015	2000000	100
0.001	Netflix	0.000002	0.000006	5000000	100	0.02	0.001	Netflix	0.000002	0.000006	5000000	100	0.02	0.001	Netflix	0.000002	0.000006	5000000	100
0.0005	Netflix	0.000001	0.000003	10000000	100	0.01	0.0005	Netflix	0.000001	0.000003	10000000	100	0.01	0.0005	Netflix	0.000001	0.000003	10000000	100
0.0002	Netflix	0.0000005	0.0000015	20000000	100	0.005	0.0002	Netflix	0.0000005	0.0000015	20000000	100	0.005	0.0002	Netflix	0.0000005	0.0000015	20000000	100
0.0001	Netflix	0.0000002	0.0000006	50000000	100	0.002	0.0001	Netflix	0.0000002	0.0000006	50000000	100	0.002	0.0001	Netflix	0.0000002	0.0000006	50000000	100
0.00005	Netflix	0.0000001	0.0000003	100000000	100	0.001	0.00005	Netflix	0.0000001	0.0000003	100000000	100	0.001	0.00005	Netflix	0.0000001	0.0000003	100000000	100
0.00002	Netflix	0.00000005	0.00000015	200000000	100	0.0005	0.00002	Netflix	0.00000005	0.00000015	200000000	100	0.0005	0.00002	Netflix	0.00000005	0.00000015	200000000	100
0.00001	Netflix	0.00000002	0.00000006	500000000	100	0.0002	0.00001	Netflix	0.00000002	0.00000006	500000000	100	0.0002	0.00001	Netflix	0.00000002	0.00000006	500000000	100
0.000005	Netflix	0.00000001	0.00000003	1000000000	100	0.0001	0.000005	Netflix	0.00000001	0.00000003	1000000000	100	0.0001	0.000005	Netflix	0.00000001	0.00000003	1000000000	100
0.000002	Netflix	0.000000005	0.000000015	2000000000	100	0.00005	0.000002	Netflix	0.000000005	0.000000015	2000000000	100	0.00005	0.000002	Netflix	0.000000005	0.000000015	2000000000	100
0.000001	Netflix	0.000000002	0.000000006	5000000000	100	0.00002	0.000001	Netflix	0.000000002	0.000000006	5000000000	100	0.00002	0.000001	Netflix	0.000000002	0.000000006	5000000000	100
0.0000005	Netflix	0.000000001	0.000000003	10000000000	100	0.00001	0.0000005	Netflix	0.000000001	0.000000003	10000000000	100	0.00001	0.0000005	Netflix	0.000000001	0.000000003	10000000000	100
0.0000002	Netflix	0.0000000005	0.0000000015	20000000000	100	0.000005	0.0000002	Netflix	0.0000000005	0.0000000015	20000000000	100	0.000005	0.0000002	Netflix	0.0000000005	0.0000000015	20000000000	100
0.0000001	Netflix	0.0000000002	0.0000000006	50000000000	100	0.000002	0.0000001	Netflix	0.0000000002	0.0000000006	50000000000	100	0.000002	0.0000001	Netflix	0.0000000002	0.0000000006	50000000000	100
0.00000005	Netflix	0.0000000001	0.0000000003	100000000000	100	0.000001	0.00000005	Netflix	0.0000000001	0.0000000003	100000000000	100	0.000001	0.00000005	Netflix	0.0000000001	0.0000000003	100000000000	100
0.00000002	Netflix	0.00000000005	0.00000000015	200000000000	100	0.0000005	0.00000002	Netflix	0.00000000005	0.00000000015	200000000000	100	0.0000005	0.00000002	Netflix	0.00000000005	0.00000000015	200000000000	100
0.00000001	Netflix	0.00000000002	0.00000000006	500000000000	100	0.0000002	0.00000001	Netflix	0.00000000002	0.00000000006	500000000000	100	0.0000002	0.00000001	Netflix	0.00000000002	0.00000000006	500000000000	100
0.000000005	Netflix	0.00000000001	0.00000000003	1000000000000	100	0.0000001	0.000000005	Netflix	0.00000000001	0.00000000003	1000000000000	100	0.0000001	0.000000005	Netflix	0.00000000001	0.00000000003	1000000000000	100
0.000000002	Netflix	0.000000000005	0.000000000015	2000000000000	100	0.00000005	0.000000002	Netflix	0.000000000005	0.000000000015	2000000000000	100	0.00000005	0.000000002	Netflix	0.000000000005	0.000000000015	2000000000000	100
0.000000001	Netflix	0.000000000002	0.000000000006	5000000000000	100	0.00000002	0.000000001	Netflix	0.000000000002	0.000000000006	5000000000000	100	0.00000002	0.000000001	Netflix	0.000000000002	0.000000000006	5000000000000	100
0.0000000005	Netflix	0.000000000001	0.000000000003	10000000000000	100	0.00000001	0.0000000005	Netflix	0.000000000001	0.000000000003	10000000000000	100	0.00000001	0.0000000005	Netflix	0.000000000001	0.000000000003	10000000000000	100
0.0000000002	Netflix	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000015	20000000000000	100	0.000000005	0.0000000002	Netflix	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000015	20000000000000	100	0.000000005	0.0000000002	Netflix	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000015	20000000000000	100
0.0000000001	Netflix	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000006	50000000000000	100	0.000000002	0.0000000001	Netflix	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000006	50000000000000	100	0.000000002	0.0000000001	Netflix	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000006	50000000000000	100
0.00000000005	Netflix	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000003	100000000000000	100	0.000000001	0.00000000005	Netflix	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000003	100000000000000	100	0.000000001	0.00000000005	Netflix	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000003	100000000000000	100
0.00000000002	Netflix	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000015	200000000000000	100	0.0000000005	0.00000000002	Netflix	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000015	200000000000000	100	0.0000000005	0.00000000002	Netflix	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000015	200000000000000	100
0.00000000001	Netflix	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000006	500000000000000	100	0.0000000002	0.00000000001	Netflix	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000006	500000000000000	100	0.0000000002	0.00000000001	Netflix	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000006	500000000000000	100
0.000000000005	Netflix	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000003	1000000000000000	100	0.0000000001	0.000000000005	Netflix	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000003	1000000000000000	100	0.0000000001	0.000000000005	Netflix	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000003	1000000000000000	100
0.000000000002	Netflix	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000015	2000000000000000	100	0.00000000005	0.000000000002	Netflix	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000015	2000000000000000	100	0.00000000005	0.000000000002	Netflix	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000015	2000000000000000	100
0.000000000001	Netflix	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000006	5000000000000000	100	0.00000000002	0.000000000001	Netflix	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000006	5000000000000000	100	0.00000000002	0.000000000001	Netflix	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000006	5000000000000000	100
0.0000000000005	Netflix	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000003	10000000000000000	100	0.00000000001	0.0000000000005	Netflix	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000003	10000000000000000	100	0.00000000001	0.0000000000005	Netflix	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000003	10000000000000000	100
0.0000000000002	Netflix	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000015	20000000000000000	100	0.000000000005	0.0000000000002	Netflix	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000015	20000000000000000	100	0.000000000005	0.0000000000002	Netflix	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000015	20000000000000000	100
0.0000000000001	Netflix	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000006	50000000000000000	100	0.000000000002	0.0000000000001	Netflix	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000006	50000000000000000	100	0.000000000002	0.0000000000001	Netflix	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000006	50000000000000000	100
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## SPORTS

## Sampras Ekes By Russian Teen

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Pete Sampras was taken to the brink Wednesday at the Australian Open by a Russian teenager playing in only his second Grand Slam tennis tournament.

Sampras, the U.S. Open and Wimbledon champion who is ranked No. 1 in the world, needed 3 hours, 20 minutes to beat 19-year-old Yevgeni Kafelnikov, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 1-6, 9-7, and advance to the third round.

Kafelnikov, a powerful, speedy right-hander who turned professional in 1992, matched Sampras ground stroke for flashing ground stroke throughout a match that had the center court crowd enthralled.

"I was just lucky to get the right points at the right time," Sampras said.

Jim Courier, the defending champion, recovered his rhythm and score 6-1, 6-4, 6-4 victory earlier over Marat Safin of Russia. Courier had struggled to beat Bryan Shelton over five sets Monday.

Fifth seed Goran Ivanisevic, bolstered by his Croatian cheer squad, beat the Australian Jason Stoltenberg 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Ivan Lendl, champion in both 1989 and 1990 but seeded 15th after a 12-month slump, advanced with a slick 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory over fellow American Richey Reneberg. Lendl ended the match emphatically — with three straight aces. He had 25 aces in all and hit 68 outright winners.

But the French veteran Henri Leconte had to default his second-round match against Martin Damm of the Czech Republic when he collapsed with heat exhaustion. He was hospitalized for two hours, but the tournament doctor, John Fraser, said Leconte, 30, did not appear to be seriously ill.

Kafelnikov, winner of the Australian Hardcourt championship two weeks ago in Adelaide, was frequently able to outlast Sampras in long baseline rallies, changing the angles and

then ripping the ball past the top-ranked player in the world.

Ranked 60th in the world, Kafelnikov came within two points of beating Sampras in the 10th game of the final set, but finally ran out of patience.

He drove a forehand wide to give Sampras the decisive break at 8-7, and dug his racket into the ground several times in frustration.

Sampras clinched the victory on his third match point when Kafelnikov sent a backhand long.

Sampras had served for the match two games earlier, but was broken at love.

"It was a big scare for me. I could easily have lost that match," Sampras said. "The bottom line is that I won the last point."

Kafelnikov, who comes from the Black Sea resort of Sochi, was close to tears after the defeat.

"I was two points away from the greatest victory of my life," he said. "It hurts."

Magnus Gustafsson of Sweden, seeded 10th, beat New Zealand's Brett Steven, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, while No. 11 Marat Safin of Russia, the Olympic champion, defeated compatriot Jakob Hlasek 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 6-2, in another second-round match.

In women's singles, the 17-year-old American Chanda Rubin surprised the 12th-seeded South African Amanda Coetzer, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, but several other seeds advanced.

Top-ranked Steffi Graf used her trademark whiplash forehand to defeat the Australian Nicole Pietrangeli, 6-1, 6-4, in just 61 minutes.

No. 3 Conchita Martinez of Spain scrambled by the experienced American Patty Fenzl, 6-7 (4-7), 6-1, 6-4, while No. 7 Andrei Medvedev of Germany ousted Julie Halard of France, 7-6 (8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

The two-time finalist Mary Joe Fernandez, seeded sixth, struggled past lines coach Patricia of Argentina after trailing by 2-4 in the final set of an error-riddled contest. She won 6-3, 2-6, 9-7.



Henri Leconte, who fainted during the fourth set of his match, was hospitalized for two hours because of heat exhaustion.

## Australian Open Second-Round Results

MEN'S SINGLES

Grant Stottard, South Africa, def. Emile

Sanchez, Spain, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Joeri Rensen-

brink, Germany, def. Filip Devetli, Belgium, 6-

1, 6-4, 6-3; Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, def.

Jonas Sten, United States, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Jim

Courier 121, United States, def. Marat

Safin, United States, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; Daniel

Vacek, Czech Republic, def. Andrei Goudel, Italy, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Wesley Ferrer, 121, South Africa, def. David

Rikl, Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Nicolas

Klika, Sweden, def. Saman Sothi, Australia, 6-

1, 6-2, 6-1; Aaron Krichels, United States, def.

Tamas Nagy, Sweden, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-1, 6-7

15-11; Ivan Lendl 115, United States, def. Richey

Reneberg, United States, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

2. Marat Safin 111, Switzerland, def. Jakob

Hlasek, Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

3. Conchita Martinez 118, def. Patty Fenzl, United

States, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

4. Andrei Medvedev 119, def. Julie Halard, France, 7-6

(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

5. Magnus Gustafsson 120, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6

(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

6. Marat Safin 111, def. Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6

(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

7. Andrei Medvedev 119, def. Julie Halard, France, 7-6

(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

8. Conchita Martinez 118, def. Patty Fenzl, United

States, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

9. Magnus Gustafsson 120, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6

(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

15. Andrei Medvedev 119, def. Julie Halard, France, 7-6

(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

16. Conchita Martinez 118, def. Patty Fenzl, United

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(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

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(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

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(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

35. Andrei Medvedev 119, def. Julie Halard, France, 7-6

(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

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37. Magnus Gustafsson 120, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6

(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

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(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

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(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

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(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

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(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

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(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

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(7-5), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

62. Marat Safin 111, def. Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6

(7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

63. Andrei Medvedev 119, def. Julie Halard, France, 7-6

(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Caroline Kistner, United States, def. Nadia

Ereagovic, Croatia, 7-6, 6-4, 6-1; Amy

Frazier, United States, def. Ralva Babinova,

Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-1; Elena Makarova,

Russia, def. Rene Simon-Alter, Canada, 6-3,

7-6 (7-4); Kristine Radharm, Australia, def.

Marlene Kuch, Germany, 7-5, 6-2; Anna

Huber 17, Germany, def. Julie Halard,

France, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 6-3; Chanda Rubin, United

States, def. Amanda Coetzer 112, South

Africa, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Helen Sukova 133, Czech Republic, def.

Mara Endo, Japan, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5; Ginger Hanson,

United States, def. Kristine Radharm, Aus-

tralia, 6-2, 6-4; Mary-Joe Fernandez 16,

United States, def. Ines Gerschlager, Aus-

tralia, 6-2, 6-4; Lindsay Davenport 116,

United States, def. Wilfried Prezel, Germany,

6-1, 7-5; Sandrine Testud, France, def. Lise

Raymond, United States, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

Conchita Martinez 121, Spain, def. Patty

Fenzl, United States, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; K-

Killa Dore 118, Japan, def. Marlene

Kuch, Germany, 7-5, 6-2; Rene Simon-Alter,

Australia, def. Debbie Grubb, United

States, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Barbara Rother,

Germany, def. Pam Shriver, United States, 6-

4, 3-6, 6-3; Steffi Graf 111, Germany, def. Nicole

Pietrangeli, Australia, 6-1, 6-4.

KATIE LARSEN, 121, South Africa, def. David

Rikl, Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Nicolas

Klika, Sweden, def. Saman Sothi, Australia, 6-

1, 6-2, 6-1; Aaron Krichels, United States, def.

Tamas Nagy, Sweden, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-1, 6-7

15-11; Ivan Lendl 115, United States, def. Richey

Reneberg, United States, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

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(8-6), 3-6, 6-3.



# SPORTS

## Venables Put on Hold By England

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — Terry Venables' hopes of becoming the new manager of England's soccer team were dealt a blow Wednesday when the Football Association announced that it will not be naming a new manager this week.

Persistent allegations concerning Venables' financial affairs have split the FA's five-man search committee, according to reports in several British newspapers.

"There will be no appointment this week," said Paul Millichip, chairman of the FA. "Investigations are continuing, although nothing has arisen to my knowledge that prevents Terry Venables being our first choice."

"We are still making up our minds," Millichip said. "Some are more affected by the pro-Terry lobby than others."

The announcement reversed plans to have Graham Taylor's successor installed before Saturday's draw for the European Championships qualifying round.

Millichip had said Sunday he hoped to have Venables, the former Tottenham and Barcelona manager, confirmed for the England post in time for the draw, which takes place in Manchester.

As host nation for the 1996 European Championships, England will not have to go through the qualifying round. Still, Millichip was hoping to have Venables present at the draw as a "marvelous publicity stunt."

But the FA now appears to be waiting for a report from a Premier League inquiry board. It is looking into alleged financial irregularities at Tottenham during the period when Venables was chief executive, and is not expected to finish its work for at least another week.

Taylor resigned in November after England failed to reach the World Cup finals for the first time since 1978.

In Bonn, German soccer officials said that, because of wide-spread fears of neo-Nazi violence, a friendly match between their national team and England's would not be played April 26 in Hamburg.

April 20 is the anniversary of Adolf Hitler's birthday.

The German federation, following "intensive talks" with security officials and English FA representatives, said that "we have decided to follow the advice of the Hamburg council about security and the match will not take place in Hamburg."

A DFB spokesman said no decision had been made on whether the match would take place in Germany, but that German officials hoped to stick to the date arranged.

The DFB said that it and the FA would hold further talks about the match next weekend when officials meet at the European Championships draw in Manchester.

(AP, Reuters)

## Its Greatest Season at Hand, Figure Skating Is Under Strain

By Ian Thomsen

**COPENHAGEN** — In most of the arena it is 10 rows of seats, just 10 long steps, from the most distant seat to the ice where the Europeans are deciding their figure skating championships this week. They fall and you can hear them thump. They are closer than you might have imagined.

Imagine something grander and more intimidating: Six former Olympic champions making their comebacks here, each more accomplished than Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding put together, and therefore more at risk, you would think. But then you find that the arena sits on a high school campus, and not even the women's final program on Sunday afternoon is sold out.

A few of us were sitting in the end zone Tuesday when the world's best skaters took the ice. They might have earned a glare from Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean during their warmup. A friend whispered something about this not being a sport at all and then from behind a comment was made about Torvill and Dean's clothing. "They're wearing different costumes this afternoon, yes," an expert declared, "and her hair's nicer as well."

I wrote this down because it seemed important.

Torvill and Dean, the 1984 Olympic ice dancing

champions of Britain, had finished third in their opening compulsory that morning. It was the first time they had finished out of first in the compulsory in 14 years, and no one could explain why. They appeared to be perfect. When they came gliding past our seats it seemed like the kind of perfection achieved by Madame Tussaud's, their poses unsmiling, but they were smooth and steady than any machine sharing four thin blades ought to be. They came to a posed stop and then it was as if they became human again, loosening themselves and pacing.

At that moment the judges lost all interest in them. Sitting behind signs that read "Canon" (the cameras) and "Baileys" (the Irish Cream) and "Citizen Watches," they decided that Torvill and Dean would finish the compulsory round (worth 20 percent of their total score) no better than did for second with one Russian couple and trailing another, the world champions Maya Usova and Alexander Zhulin.

In the overall scheme of things, these championships are a blenheim compared to whatever will happen at Lillehammer next month. Torvill and Dean and others like them came out of their professional retirement in order to skate in the Olympics. It is difficult to say whether a lasting

order will be established by this event. The great performers are building toward the Olympics but they are also trying to establish a pre-eminence. This sport, to give it its credence, is so popular for its visual and emotional impact, and yet so much of it is decided out of view, in the way a piece of music strikes one person and not another, in the way a performer relates to the handful of people who sustain a career, in the way Tonya Harding might have — who knows? — offhandedly mentioned to her former husband that she wished Nancy Kerrigan was out of her hair.

This was supposed to be the greatest season for this sport. The professionals were brought back in the spirit of the U.S. "Dream Team" in basketball, the senior golf tours and all the American marketeers who have convinced us that two generations are enough to provide rock 'n' roll with songs that are "classics." Such glamorous potential has put the sport under tremendous strain.

All the other games involve arguments over the superiority of performers from different eras, and no one dares resolve them. Katerina Witt arrived here this week from her era of artistry, which she last celebrated just six years ago. She is only 28, an age an athlete peaks. But the judges, whom we rarely hear speak, now are of a mind to reward

athletic ability. This week, with her place in Lillehammer at stake, they are being asked to decide something like whether the 1993 Dallas Cowboys are better than the 1993 Dallas Cowboys. If Witt skates her free program Sunday as well as she ever did, how will the judges account for her? If she fails at her best, then what was her downfall?

What happened to Nancy Kerrigan earlier this month can either add significance to her sport, or it will make the show appear all the more ridiculous. In any case, you would think it was like a Hollywood production every time, when in fact it is contested in humbling arenas like this one, often in front of a few hundred like those this afternoon to see the comeback of the Ukrainian, Viktor Petrenko, the 1992 Olympic and world champion who retired briefly and returned to skate his technical program Wednesday.

He leapt as if his feet were always touching something smooth, never bobbling, raising then lowering him in a swirl back to the ice, his arms extended. The wind rippling his outfit attached bravely to clothing that might have appeared effeminate a few moments earlier. By the end he was hopping in the center of the rink, punching the air and howling. The music had stopped for

some time, but his performance was continuing. Only the last, best bit was not choreographed.

### Petrenko Gets Two 6.0s

Petrenko took the lead in the men's event with two perfect 6.0s for presentation with a routine to Bizet's "Carmen" that earned him first place from all nine judges. The Associated Press reported.

The original program is worth one-third of the score; the final free program, worth two-thirds of the total mark, is set for Thursday evening.

France's Eric Millot was second followed by two more Ukrainian skaters, Viacheslav Zagorodniuk and the 1993 European champion, Dmitri Dmitrenko.

Petrenko, using the same music and program as at the Olympics two years ago in Albertville, hit a triple axel-triple toe loop, the most difficult jump combination. He received marks of 5.8 and 5.9 for required elements. He had the two 6.0s, and six 5.8s.

Millot, third last year, spoiled his routine with lively steps to the Hungarian rhapsody. Zagorodniuk was a bronze medalist in the European championships in 1990 and 1991 for the Soviet Union but lost his spot last year. Ukraine became separate. Dmitrenko got the only spot available, and won the European title.

## German Officials Screening Stasi's Files on Athletes

**BONN** — All German competitors at next month's Winter Olympics in Lillehammer will be screened to see if they spied for the Stasi security police of the former East Germany, sports officials said Wednesday.

Officials of the National Olympic Committee said they had reached an agreement with the agency in charge of Stasi files — the Gausk office — to speed up checks on competitors in the days left before the Olympics start Feb. 12.

The Olympic officials would like to avoid the embarrassment of the previous Games, in Albertville, France, where a booted driver, Harald Czudaj, admitted to having informed on teammates for the Stasi.

Another German bobsledder, 1984 Olympic champion Wolfgang Hoppe, has been dismissed from the military after refusing to talk about his Stasi contacts. Both Czudaj and Hoppe are expected to compete in Lillehammer.

"All the athletes from the former East and West have been asked to apply for information about them from the Gausk files through their federations," said an Olympic committee spokesman, Manfred Seeger.

"The Gausk office has agreed to speed up the process and has agreed to be ready to react within 24 hours with documents if something happens in Lillehammer, so that the matter can be cleared up quickly," Seeger said.

Stasi informers were generally assumed to be on every team that traveled abroad for East Germany before it disappeared in 1990 with unification. While many former East German athletes and sports officials have complained that western Germans are overly preoccupied with the issue of Stasi cooperation, several top athletes have admitted that they spied on teammates.

Seeger said sports officials were only interested in cases where athletes had passed on information that had been harmful to other competitors.

"I think we underestimated the problem" in Albertville, he said.

Athletes from the West are also being checked, but Seeger said that "is a solidarity thing. We cannot imagine that a top-class athlete from the West worked for the organization." (Reuters, AP)



Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine was perfectly happy with the men's lead in Copenhagen.

## Harding's Ex-Husband Is Charged in Attack

The Associated Press

**PORTLAND, Oregon** — Figure skater Tonya Harding's former husband, Jeff Gillooly, was charged Wednesday with conspiring to injure Harding's Olympic rival, Nancy Kerrigan, while an affidavit released by local law enforcement officials contained testimony linking Harding to the alleged plot for the first time.

Harding has not been charged and has denied any involvement.

Gillooly, who despite their divorce in August was living with Harding at the time of the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan in Detroit, faces the same conspiracy charge under which Harding's bodyguard and two other men have been arrested.

Gillooly, who has denied involvement, surrendered at the FBI office in Portland shortly after the warrant was issued.

Harding's lawyer, Robert C. Weaver, had no comment on the arrest but said, "Until the investigation into the assault on Nancy Kerrigan is completed, Tonya Harding will grant no interviews and make no statements."

The affidavit said Kerrigan was deliberately hit on the right leg because it was her leg on which she landed after jumps.

Gillooly was named in a warrant issued Tuesday by Circuit Judge Donald Londer and unsealed Wednesday. The announcement came hours after a daylong meeting between Harding and authorities.

An affidavit from a Multnomah County deputy sheriff, James McNelly, released with the arrest warrant, said Harding's bodyguard had signed a confession admitting his role in the attack.

According to the affidavit, Shawn Eric Eckardt said Gillooly told him that Harding made two telephone calls to an arena in the Boston area in an attempt to determine Kerrigan's practice schedule. Eckardt's affidavit said the alleged assailant, Shane Minoska Stant, stalked Kerrigan in Boston before attacking her at the U.S. national championships.

Eckardt also said Gillooly told him that Harding was concerned about having made these phone calls and had stated that in the event she was ever questioned about them, she would say she had made those calls in an effort to get Kerrigan to sign a poster for a fan of Harding's, the affidavit said.

The night Harding returned home, Eckardt and Gillooly spent several hours making up an alibi, the affidavit said.

"They were concerned that they had left both a paper trail, in terms of wiring money and telephone calls, and had to come up with an alibi," it said.

According to the affidavit, Gillooly suggested they say that Derrick Smith, one of those charged, and Eckardt were starting a security service for ice skaters, and that was why Smith was in Detroit.

Harding divorced Gillooly in August, resumed living with him in September, but said Tuesday that they were separating again. The charge against Gillooly further complicates her skater's efforts to remain on the U.S. Olympic team.

U.S. officials have said Harding will be removed from the team if she is implicated in the attack.

The affidavit also says Gillooly's bank records show he withdrew \$9,000 in three separate transac-

tions between Dec. 27 and Jan. 6, and details wire transfers Eckardt made to Smith, the fourth man charged in the attack.

The affidavit says that Stant traveled to the Boston area, where Kerrigan lives, on Dec. 29 and stayed until Jan. 3. It says telephone records show Stant placed a call Jan. 1 from his hotel room to the rink where Kerrigan conducts her practice sessions.

On Jan. 12, Smith confessed to FBI agents in Phoenix, the affidavit said. Smith said Stant was unable to carry out the attack in Boston, so he went to Detroit a week before the national championships. Smith said Stant assaulted Kerrigan following a practice session.

Smith admitted driving the getaway car after being paid \$2,000 by Eckardt for the job.

"The decision to hit Kerrigan in the right knee was reached during planning meetings in Oregon because 'as it was explained to Stant by Gillooly, this was Kerrigan's landing leg and that by injuring it, she would be unable to compete,' the affidavit said.

Harding spoke with the FBI and local prosecutors for more than 10 hours Tuesday and reportedly denied any involvement in the attack. About eight hours into the interview she released a statement announcing that she and Gillooly were separating.

"I am innocent, and I continue to believe that Jeff is innocent of any wrongdoing," the statement said. "I wish him nothing but the best, but I believe during this crucial time of preparation for the Olympics that I must concentrate my attention on my training."

## Kentucky, Massachusetts And Indiana Are Beaten

The Associated Press

They could start calling it follow the leader.

A night after Kansas became the latest No. 1-ranked team in college basketball to be beaten, so was every top-10 team in action.

No. 7 Kentucky fell 59-57, to Florida after Craig Brown made two free throws with 7.6 seconds left in the Southeastern Conference game in Gainesville, Florida.

Kentucky's Travis Ford, fouled seconds later, made the first free throw and intentionally missed the second. The Wildcats' Walter McCarty grabbed the ball and had a chance to send the game into overtime, but missed a 10-foot jumper as time expired.

Kentucky (13-3, 3-2) led by 47-40 with under six minutes left, but Florida (14-2, 4-0) went on a 15-4 run to take a 55-51 lead with less than a minute to go.

Ford's 3-pointer by with 9.3 seconds left cut Florida's lead to 57-56, setting up Brown's only foul shot of the game.

"It means a lot to us because a team like Kentucky has a great tradition," Brown said.

Florida, off to its best start since 1941, led by 24-21 at halftime as both teams struggled on offense.

DePaul 76, No. 6 Massachusetts 76: Belinda Parks sank a tie-breaking 3-pointer with 24 seconds left and Tom Kleinschmidt scored 22 of his 29 points in the second half in Rose-

mont, Illinois, to help end the Minutemen's 10-game winning streak. Parks' jumper put DePaul (11-3) ahead by 76-73 and Kleinschmidt's two free throws 10 seconds later made it a five-point lead.

Lou Roe then got a three-point play for Massachusetts (13-2), and when DePaul's Brandon Cole seconds left in regulation. Alan Henderson's 24 points topped the Hoosiers, who had won 26 of their last 21 conference games.

No. 16 Syracuse 92, St. John's 82: The Orangemen (11-2, 4-2 Big East) set a school record by making 26 of 27 free throws, going 8-for-8 in the final three minutes of the game.

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## SIDELINES

### Justitia, Yamaha Leading Whitbread

**SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)** — The European yacht Intrum Justitia and the Japanese-New Zealand entry Yamaha were in a dead heat Wednesday on the third leg of the Whitbread 'Round the World Race as the American boat Winston fell back to sixth.

Intrum Justitia and Yamaha, both Whitbread 60s, were reported to be 640 nautical miles from the finish as they raced across the Tasman Sea toward Auckland, New Zealand. The leader in the Maxi class, New Zealand Endeavor, was third overall, nine miles back.

Three Whitbread 60s followed. The Japanese-New Zealand yacht Tokyo was 12 miles off the lead, 10 miles ahead of Spain's Galicia 93 Pescanova, with Winston 25 miles adrift of the leaders.

### CBS Gets Rights to Nagano Olympics

**NEW YORK (AP)** — CBS Sports, which last month lost its part of the NFL contract to the Fox television network, has won exclusive U.S. television rights to the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan, the network announced Wednesday.

CBS and the IOC said the rights fee was \$375 million, a Winter Olympics record.

Richard Pound of Canada, an IOC vice president, said the IOC had preliminary talks with NBC, ABC and Fox, but that all three dropped out of the process before there actually was a bid.

### China's Ma: Is He Resigning, or Not?

**BEIJING (AP)** — Ma Junren, the innovative but hot-tempered track coach whose women runners broke three world records last year, has given sports authorities until Feb. 6 to come up with promised funds for his team, halt alleged public flounders about him and allow his team to get on with training in peace or he will resign, the Beijing Evening News reported Wednesday.

But Shanghai's Xinhua Evening News quoted sports authorities as saying Ma had decided to stay on.

Ma has not been available for interviews. Sports officials in northeast China's Liaoning province, where his team is based, said by telephone that he had gone to his hometown. They refused to say where that was.

### For the Record

Dr. Jamie Astaphan, who has admitted giving banned steroids to Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, pleaded not guilty in Buffalo, New York, to three charges of distributing steroids and four charges of smuggling steroids.

Lee Roy Caffey, 52, a linebacker on two of the Green Bay Packers Super Bowl champions and the 1972 champion Dallas Cowboys, died of colon cancer in Houston.

## Cowboys Must Control the 49ers' Passing

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

**IRVING, Texas** — If the Dallas Cowboys are to beat the San Francisco 49ers on Sunday for the National Conference championship and a Super Bowl berth — and the Cowboys are favored — they must control the 49ers' passing game.

And that means putting the reins on Jerry Rice, perhaps the best receiver in National Football League history: John Taylor, perhaps the most underrated wide receiver in pro football; Steve Young, perhaps the best quarterback going; a wise, veteran offensive line and a few other assets. Like Ricky Walters' running.

The Cowboys' defense faces a big task. But that same quick and aggressive secondary handled Sterling Sharpe, the Green Bay Packers' marvelous receiver, when it counted last Sunday.

"Playing the 49ers," said Larry Brown, one of the Cowboys' cornerbacks, "is like going from a headache with Sterling Sharpe to the flu with Jerry Rice."

Kevin Smith, the other cornerback, said the Cowboys were familiar enough with the 49ers because they played them early this season. And the Packers' offense the Cow-

boys faced Sunday operates much like that of the 49ers.

"The big thing," Smith said, "is that the talent is different. The 49ers have more weapons."

One way to deal with a troublesome offense is to keep it guessing what comes next. A predictable defense will be burned sooner or later, so Bill Bates said the Cowboys must keep mixing up coverages.

"When a team has so many good receivers," Bates said, "sometimes you bump them, sometimes you lay off them, sometimes you press them. You show them some zone and some man. We definitely know we can beat them. That confidence helps, but it doesn't mean you're going to win."

Bates is an example of how specialized the Cowboys' defense, in particular, and pro football defenses, in general, have become. Bates is a veteran backup safety and special-teams' captain.

He also plays linebacker in the nickel defense on third down when the opposition needs seven yards or more for a first down. For fewer than seven yards, Ken Norton Jr., the starting middle linebacker, stays in the game because he is bigger than Bates and better against the run.

The Cowboys' starting secondary

has Brown and Smith at the corners, Thomas Everett at free safety and Darren Woodson at strong safety. Kenny Gant, or sometimes Brock Marlin, is the nickel back. James Washington the dime back.

Everett is the best hitter. Smith the best closer. Marion is a rookie. Smith and Woodson are in their second pro seasons and Brown is in his third, a young group.

"I like them," said Dave Campo, the Cowboys' secondary coach. "The corners are good cover people, good hump and run. The safeties are smart, and Everett gets turnovers in big games. They give us good run support."

"The 49ers are almost unstoppable between the 20s, so we have to get turnovers and make things happen. We'll use a lot of nickel, but we can't double the wideouts all the time because their running game will get you inside. You have to name your poison."

The best tool for a pass defense is a strong rush. Although the Cowboys have good pass rushers in Tony Toibert, Jim Jeffcoat, Jimmie Jones and Charles Haley, their regular-season total of 34 sacks was little more than a game.

They had four sacks against the 49ers when they beat them, 26-17, in the sixth game of the season.

They allowed the 49ers to gain 405 yards, and Young completed 24 of 33 passes for 349 yards, but the Cowboys did not give up the big-scoring play.

"Our pass defense isn't difficult or complicated," Norton said. "The main thing on coverage is quarterback pressure. You have to know how the other team is going after you."

"The 49ers will stretch you. They have a lot of confidence in their receivers. They like to turn a short catch into a long run. They keep stretching on it and will tell you and then they fly. You better be there."

When the 49ers' offense starts rolling, it usually picks up momentum. That concerns Jeffcoat, a wise old head in his 11th pro season. "It's like the run and shoot," he said. "When they get going, they're going to keep it up and they can slaughter you."

Jimmy Johnson, the Cowboys' coach, concedes that the 49ers will move the ball passing.

"You try to slow them down and not give up the big play," he said. "Rice and Taylor are such good receivers after the catch that even if you're in a zone they have the ability to break it. So what's the answer? I don't know that we have the answers."

## Aged Parish Repairs a Dent as Celtics Batter Rockets

The Associated Press

Robert Parish, at 40 the NBA's oldest player, was held scoreless by Houston and Hakeem Olajuwon in Boston Garden last week. He responded with 19 points and 17 rebounds Tuesday night as the Celtics beat the Rockets, 95-83, in Houston.

"Nobody likes to go scoreless, it really made me mad," Parish said. "I put a dent in my pride."

The victory gave the Celtics their first two-game winning streak since

Dec. 1-3, when they beat Washington and Portland. The defeat left Houston with its first three-game losing streak this season.

Olajuwon outscored Parish, 37-0, last week. This time, Olajuwon led the Rockets with 28 points and 12 rebounds, while Doc Brown paced the Celtics with 23 points.

The Rockets are 6-7 since starting the season with a 22-1 record.

They were 24-0 this season when holding opponents under 100 points, but now have lost two in row despite giving up fewer than 100.

SuperSonics 103, Lakers 88: Seattle improved to 28-5 overall and 17-1 at home, both NBA bests, despite losing all but six points of a 22-point lead against Los Angeles.

Bucks 123, Pistons 91: Milwaukee won the battle of Central Division losing streaks, snapping a six-game skid and handing Detroit its 14th consecutive loss, which tied

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